The Atlanta Constitution,

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING AUGUST 7, 1875. Vol. VIII---No 45.

Daily Constitution.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 6.

THE ENGLISH DELEGATION.

A very able and influential deputation of Englishmen will arrive in the city tomorrow on the New Orleans train. They represent the Mississippi Valley trading company, and through it the co-operative societies of Great Britain. They mean business. They represent vast wealth. Their mission is to ascertain the resources of the south, and the best avenues for a direct trade between the two countries. These gentlemen, all of whom are of high standing in their own country, will remain in Atlanta until Tuesday morning, when they will go to Dalton to attend the meeting of the state agricultural society.

What has been done to give the deputation a fitting reception? They were wined and dined and lionized in New Orleans. All this may be unnecessary in Atlanta, but certain civilities will be expected and should be extended. What measures have been taken by the chamber of commerce to put the deputation in possession of our advantages as a trade center, as a point for the distribution of the products of British manufactures?

They are not here for pleasure. They are not visionary theorists. They are practical business managers. Their scheme not only looks to direct trade, but to immigration. It seems to us that the people of Atlanta will neglect a great opportunity—one that is possibly big with future events—if they do not meet these gentlemen on their arrival, and make their visit to the city both pleasant and profitable.

UNDER the head, "A Romance of the War," the Macon Telegraph relates the story of a sword which was captured from a federal officer during the war. It bore an inscription that was used by the Telegraph to attract the attention of its owner. The words are: "Presented to Adjt. E. F. Bishop, 87th regiment Illinois Volunteers, Sept. 3, 1862." The owners proves to be the clerk of the United States court at Denver, Col. A Denver paper thus tells the manner of its loss:

The colonel lost the sword mentioned at the five days' battle of Stone river, or Murfreesboro. During the preceding night the enemy, under Bragg, massed heavily on the front of his division (Major General Johnson's) which occupied the extreme right of the Union army, and at daylight opened heavily with small arms and artillery. The colonel had just finished his sow-belly and bacon, and was reclining on the ground, with his sword around him, but unbuckled, when the enemy opened suddenly. Without stopping to buckle on his sword, he sprang to his horse and to the front of his regiment, where he was soon after shot in the head, and left for dead, but awakenened in the enemy's lines, and soon afterwards escaped. The sword and sash, with his horse, saddle and bridle, were presented to him by some of the citizens and friends in Chicago. He will at once write to the editor referred to, and when he receives his sword, among the most pleasant reminiscences connected with its singular history will be the courtesy and kindness of a brother American in returning it.

FOLEY'S statue of Stonewall Jackson is pronounced not only a master-piece of art in itself, but a striking resemblance of the great hero. It shows his features, his figure, and the pose of his person as he stood, ordinarily, on the fields of his fame. It will probably arrive in this country this month or early in September. Dr. Moses D. Hoge has been selected as the orator when the statue shall be unveiled during the state fair. It is a generous gift from a number of people of England to Virginia, the native state of the great soldier.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION of last Saturday morning is a mammoth sheet. It contains forty columns—thirty-two of closely printed reading matter and eight of advertisements. A general review of the principal business houses of the Gate City fills nineteen columns. The business of the city makes a big show—it is leading the southern market and bids to be one of the most flourishing cities in the United States.—*Abbeville, S. C., Medium.*

THE Rome Courier formally puts Mr. Stephens in the swelling gubernatorial list, with the following commendatory words: "If Mr. Stephens should become the governor of Georgia, there is no doubt in the breast of a single living man, woman or child that the affairs of the state would be administered honestly, economically and the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the state."

"GOV. STEARNS of Florida," is taking a rest at his home in Lovell, Maine, and "Gov. Ames of Mississippi" is at his seaside home in Massachusetts. Neither of them will have to tear themselves from their homes after the next elections in their southern business resorts. Their southern occupation is nearly gone.

THE republicans begin to be anxious over the long delayed appearance of Mr. Blaine's "healthy re-action." The recent elections show heavy democratic gains, and the prospect begins to be very blue—for them.

A Calculation.

If his head had been a terrestrial globe he was scratching it right where Kamscatka would have marked off, and he asked us this:

"Boss, jis calkelate ef you was walkin' 'long and a feller wus to drap a brick onto yer hed an' squash in one side of it tell it looked like a tin ile can dat a mule had kicked purty vigorously, an' what 'ud yer do 'bout it?"

We said we'd make the man who dropped the brick think he had been run through a saw gin, and asked:

"Did anybody hit you with a brick, after that fashion?"

"No, sah! But yer see, boss, I was jis makin' a calkelashun agin dat hotel nigger whar's a running around wid dat gal what I's been sottin' up to. Dat's it sah!"

And now we're waiting to hear of some nigger with a head "like a tin ile can," for a good local item.

TELEGRAPHIC.

In Memory of the Great Liberator

Death From Eating Dog Sausages in Philadelphia.

Letters of Credit Fixed up all Right.

Three Men Killed Near Nashville.

Seleuta Re-elected.

HAVANA, August 6.—Senor Seleuta was re-elected president of the Casino Espanol.

Weather--Stock Exchange.

LONDON, August 6.—Weather unsettled. The stock exchange will be closed to morrow to allow repairs to the building.

Fire.

CHICAGO, August 6.—A fire at Mount Pleasant, Mich., burned the Enterprise printing building, and other houses. Loss $100,000.

Suit against Napoleon's Heirs.

PARIS, August 6.—Suit has been brought by the publishers against Napoleon's heirs for non-completion of the life of Cæsar. It was dismissed with costs.

Fatal Accident.

NASHVILLE, August 6.—The boiler of a steam threshing machine on Ben Harland's farm exploded today, killing Harland, his engineer and one colored man. It wounded two more, who will probably die.

Stale Sausage.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.—One child died and ten are sick from eating stale sausage. A dog which ate some died. The sausage makers and store keepers have been arrested.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Letters of Credit.

NEW YORK, August 6.—At an interview last evening, Mr. Duncan said that he believed arrangements would be completed to day in London, whereby Morgan & Co., will protect traveler's drafts issued by Duncan, Sherman & Co.

Igasigto Marcecal, Mexican minister, through counsel, made a demand on Judge Shipman for nearly $17,000 on deposit for the Mexican government. Shipman refused to deliver it. Suit will accordingly be brought before the U. S. supreme court to obtain that sum, on the ground that the law of the nations declares that such money is protected by the same immunity as the person of a foreign minister.

The O'Connell Centeanial.

DUBLIN, August 6.—The banquet given by the lord mayor of Dublin, in honor to the memory of O'Connell, was a brilliant affair. A despatch was received from the Pope, giving blessings to all persons assisting at the centenniary celebration. The health of the Pope was proposed first, and the queen's health was proposed next, and the toast was received with loud cheering. A toast in memory to O'Connell was responded to by the grandson of the Liberator, and by Arch-bishop McHale, who said "England was once under the government of France, and yearned for the deliverance from the thraldom, and it was not strange that Ireland should yearn for home government, as did England of old."

In consequence of the illness of his daughter, Lord O'Hagan's address will be read to the people by the lord mayor of Dublin, after the procession through the streets, from the platform erected outside, intended for the monument in memory to the Liberator.

DUBLIN, August 6.—The city is brilliantly illuminated and the streets are crowded with mighty throngs. Everything passed off quietly.

AN ASTONISHED NIGGER.

What Comes of Trying to Roll a Big Bundle on a Little Cart.

It occurred just in front of the National hotel, about twelve o'clock yesterday morning. The darkey was of tender years, scarcely four feet high, and lightly clad, in a pair of blue breeches with an immense patch, and shirt collar. Before him was one of those two wheel machines commonly known as a go cart, and on top of the machine was a keg of lager beer. The rock the unfortunate nigger encountered was not a large one, but it was sufficient to roll the barrel of beer forward. The front end of the cart went down with a jerk and at the same instant the air was darkened, as a pair of ragged blue breeches, and an enormous patch shot up in the direction of the hotel roof. After the object had descended, bringing with it a few yards of awning and half of the awning frame, and had sat down in the road near the side walk, with a concussion that sounded like a muffled cannon, it was discovered to be the little nigger. He was smiling pensively, and still held in his hand a fragment of the handle of the cart. The crowd went towards him to help him to his feet, but he declined all assistance, and inquired

"IF DERE WAS ANY BLASTING POWDER STORED ABOUT DAR ANY WHERE."

He was informed there was not, and looked puzzled for an instant. Then his eyes fell upon that go-cart, standing bottom upwards in the road, and upon the staves of the barrel of beer which ornamented the side walk, and his face assumed an expression of hopeless resignation as he remarked: "I tellyou what it is, white folks, dat dar infernal machine is gwine to kill some fool nigger yet." Having thus spoken he got up, gathered the big patch, which had become separated from the blue breeches by reason of the violence with which he had sat down, folded it carefully up and put into his pocket. Then he cast another glance at the fragments of the beer barrel, and at the sympathizing crowd, as if he wanted to say something more, but was overcame by his feelings, and the blue breeches, now looking as if they had been torn asunder at the seat by an earthquake, rapidly disappeared up Whitehall street.

Commencement Exercises.

A few of our readers have been rather disposed to grumble at the space we have devoted to the commencement exercises of the various female schools and colleges of the state. Now we have very many assurances that these accounts are real with great pleasure. So after all it is a gratification to note the advancement of these colleges, and to see the great progress of our females. The fathers of antiquity, or the disciples of the Grove and Forum never dreamed that woman was capable of that cultivation and refinement, which she has exhibited thoughout Georgia, during the past few weeks.

THE DUTCHMAN AND THE SECRETARY.—The handsomest one of the secretaries of Governor Smith, and a Dutchman crested some little excitement up at the executive office, yesterday The Dutchman entered the office of the secretary, stated that he was an old confederate, was out of funds and desired the Governor to furnish him transportation to Augusta. He was informed that the Governor did not have authority to do so. He insisted that he had the right to claim the support of the State, that he desired to go to the State Asylum, or penitentiary. The secretary informed him there was no asylum for him, and that he must commit some offense to be sent to the penitentiary. He then said he would, that he would go lay down in the street, but that a uniformed officer must arrest him. The secretary curled up his hair and doubled up his fist, and called in a police man, and had him arrested. The Dutchman is satisfied, and as to that secretary, he allows no disturbance about his office.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Interest as Based on Economics.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION:

Since writing my last, office work has engrossed my attention. This will explain the temporary interruption of this discussion. The considerations urged in favor of education by the State, in the last paper, were so strong as to leave us no election. The only alternatives which they presented were public education, or the overthrow of popular institutions. The considerations to be presented in this paper are not, to my mind, so strong. They appeal, not to the instinct of self-preservation, but to the desire for power, position, influence. When properly apprehended, they strongly fortify the position of the advocates of public schools. In themselves, they might not be sufficient to justify the public school policy. They are rather in the nature of cumulative argument. Thus they appear to me. To others they may seem to have more force than the considerations urged in the last paper. However they may be ranked relatively, they have their place in this discussion, and can not be omitted. I propose in this paper to consider the influence of education upon the productiveness of labor. Lord Bacon's celebrated aphorism, "Knowledge is power," has been quoted hundreds of times. He might have said with no less truth, *money* is power. The answer to the oft repeated question, how shall we regain our former position of power and influence in the union of these States? is partly found in the declaration above made. Providence has blessed us above most other nations and peoples in the abundance and richness of our material resources. The sooner we wake up to the full significance of this statement, and understand that for the development of these resources we must depend upon ourselves, the sooner shall we be on the highway to prosperity, and to power and influence in the union. To command respect, we must dvserve it; and to deserve it, we must make every exertion to render available the varied resources which the Giver of all good has placed in rich abundance as it were at our very feet. The material resources of the State admit of the following classification; viz., mineral, manufacturing and agricultural. I will consider each of these briefly, and the relation which education bears to their development. A popular impression has prevailed for some years past that the mineral resources of the State are great, and considerable interest has been felt upon the subject. The good results obtained by the partial development of these resources in certain places, has deepened this impression, and intensified the interest felt. I have never doubted the correctness of this popular impression, but preferring to be accurate, to the full extent that accuracy may be attainable, I called upon our State Geologist, before writing this paper, for all the information he has obtained upon this subject up to the present period, in the Geological survey which he is now prosecuting. From a paper furnished by him I make the following statement, which may be considered as reliable, coming as it does from the highest recognized official authority. I give the minerals, the localities where found, and, in some cases, the uses.

1. Diamond—*said* to have been found in Hall county—used for cutting glass, for jewelry and for making the Diamond Drill, a machine of great power, employed in tunneling and boring through masses of stone.

2. Graphite or Black Lead—found in Carroll, Pickens, and Elbert counties—used for lead pencils, crucibles, diminishing friction, and stove polish.

3. Coal—found in Dade, Walker, and Chattooga counties—used for fuel and gas.

4. Pyrites—found in Paulding, Cobb, Fulton &c.,—from it copperas and sulphuric acid are obtained, the latter having many applications in the arts.

5. Arsenical Pyrites—found in Floyd—from it Arsenic is obtained.

6. Copper Pyrites—found in Carroll, Paulding, Cherokee, and Dawson counties—from it copper is obtained.

7. Galena—found in Hall, Gilmer, and Habersham counties—this ore yields lead.

8. Baryta—found in Bartow county—used for mixing with white lead, thus producing a paint. which, for many purposes, is equally as valuable as the pure lead, and is much less expensive.

9. Iron—meteoric—found in small quantities in Floyd—of no value.

10. Magnetic Iron—found in Cobb, Douglas, Hall, Lumpkin, and Milton counties.

11. Hematite—found in Bartow county.

11a. Fossiliferous or Red Iron ore—found in Whitfield, Dade, Walker, Chattooga, and Catoosa.

12. Limonite, or Brown Iron ore—found in Polk, Bartow, Pickens, Gilmer, Fannin, Habersham, &c.,—very large and valuable deposits.

13. Franklinite—found in DeKalb.

14. Lazulite—found in Lincoln.

15. Tetradymite—found in Paulding and Lumpkin.

16. Manganese Oxide—found in considerable quantity in Bartow—used in bleaching.

17. Silver in Galena—found in small quantity in Hall and Murray counties.

18. Gold—found in Carroll, Paulding, Cobb, Bartow, Cherokee, Gilmer, Fannin, Union, Towns, Rabun, Habersham, White, Lumpkin, Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Gwinnett, and Merriwether.

19. Calcite—found in Dade, &c.

Marble—found in Gilmer, Pickens and Fannin.

Marl—found from Chattahoochee county to the Florida line, and from Richmond county to Savannah—used as a fertilizer, doubling the yield of corn, cotton, etc.

20. Dolomite, or Magnesian Lime Carbonate—found in Bartow, &c.

21. Wavellite, or Phosphate of Alumina—found in Polk.

22. Silica—found in Whitfield in the form of disintegrated chert, used for making glass; in Chatham, in the form of very fine sand; Amethyst, purple, smoky quartz, in Gwinnett; Chalcedony, agate, in Hancock.

23. Talc and soapstone—found in Gordon and Murray—used for lining for furnaces and for diminishing friction.

24. Rutile—found in Lincoln—used for coloring artificial teeth.

25. Hornblende—Asbestos—found in Fulton—used for fire-proof roofing.

26. Corundum—found in Towns co.—used for polishing metals, hard stones and glass.

27. Feldspar—Kaolin--found in Pickens, Cobb, and Richmoud—used for making porcelain wares.

28. Mica—found in Pickens, Cobb, and Rabun—used for transparencies in lanterns and stoves, for lamp chimnies, and in the place of glass for windows aboard ships.

29. Garnet—found in Paulding, Lumpkin &c.

30. Tourmaline—found in Cobb and Gwinnett—used in making optical instruments.

1. Granite—found in DeKalb, Rockdale, Newton, Walton, and Clarke.

2. Gneiss—found in Fulton, Bibb, &c.

3. Slate—found in Polk county—used for roofing.

4. Sandstone—found in Bartow and Hall counties.

5. Limestone—found in north west Georgia and on the R. & A. L. R. R.

6. Buhrstone—found in Early, Burke, and Screven—used for mill-stones.

7. Clays—found in Richmond, Bibb, &c.

Claystone—found at Sister's Ferry, in Effingham county.

The above are actual results already reached by the Geological survey of the State now in progress—a measure inaugurated in wisdom, and destined, in my opinion, to more than double the taxable value of the property of the Strte in the next decade. No doubt as the survey progresses, constant additions will be made to our knowledge of the vast richness of our mineral resources.

A few words now in relation to our capacity and facilities for manufacturing. The exhibit above shows that we have in large quantity valuable materials in the way of minerals for manufacturing. Add to these our great staple, cotton, and our almost inexhaustible supply of forest timbers of many and valuable varieties, and I know of no area of territory of equal extent in any portion of the world that can surpass us in the richness of the materials used in the different processes of manufacturing. Throughout northern and middle Georgia, too, we have water powers of almost illimitable extent; and our climate is mild, admitting of effective labor from the beginning to the end of the year. The state which contents herself with being simply a furnisher of native materials to be manufactured by others, when she has all the facilities for manufacturing within herself, makes a great mistake. It is a well known fact that the manufacturer, by his skill and labor, adds to the value of the raw material from fifty to five hundred per cent, and, in rare cases, the percentage runs up even into the thousands. When a state permits the manufacturing of her materials to be done by strangers, she loses the opportunity of enriching herself to the amount of the difference of the added value and the cost of adding it. The principal underlaying what was called the American system, as advocated many years ago by Mr. Clay, was right. I must not be understood here as speaking approvingly of the system or policy itself, but of the principles upon which it was urged. That principal briefly stated in the form of a maxim, is as follows: Produce everything that can be profitably produced at home; import as little as possible, and export as much as possible. This policy, intelligently pursued, would make Georgia, in the next quarter of a century, one of the richest, if not the very richest of the states in the Union.

Of our agricultural resources it is necessary to say but little. As a cotton grower Georgia, as is well known, takes a high rank among the Southern States. We can grow also abundantly and profitably all the cereals, and I have no doubt but that certain of the grasses and other forage crops—the great want of our agriculture in the past—will yet be produced to great advantage among us. This industry has been our chief, our almost exclusive, reliance in the past and must, for all time, constitute our main resource.

In order to bring the resources of which I have been speaking to the highest state of development two things are essential, viz.: Capital, and a requisite supply of educated skilled laborers. As our natural advantages become better known, doubtless the former will flow in from abroad. Our own people, however, must not omit to profit by the great opportunities before them. Our savings in the past were invested in lands and negroes. The opportunity for investing in the latter species of property being gone, we must now turn to something else. Our sparse earnings, if we are wise, will be invested in the improvement of our lands, in establishing every possible branch of profitable manufactures, and in bringing from the bowels of the earth the wealth there hidden. The savings of any one man may seem inconsiderable, but our people must be taught the power of associated effort. They must be brought to understand and act upon the moral of the bundle of twigs. When these lessons are properly learned, we shall cease to stand still and call on Hercules for aid. We will find out that Hercules helps only those who help themselves, and then, in good earnest, we shall put our own shoulders to the wheel.

The second need above mentioned, that of educated, skilled laborers, is no less pressing than the first. Like capital, these also will, to some extent, come to us from abroad. But shall we be content to stand by and see our own children cut out of the rich rewards to be grasped in the inviting fields of labor, opening up before them? If I understand properly the penetrating power of Southern intellect, we will not. France and the German States have set us an example in this matter worthy of all imitation. The former has her Polytechnic School, and the latter their schools of Technology. In these schools the sciences are taught in their various applications to the arts. If a young man wishes to became an adept in any of the departments of Engineering, Military, Civil, Mechanical, Mining, &c., here he finds competent men, supplied with all needed appliances, ready to give him the necessary scientific and practical instruction. If he wishes to study chemistry, either pure, or in its application to agriculture, or to any of the arts, a well arranged laboratory supplied with the most approved implements of every kind is at hand, and learded professors are provided to be with him and give him practical guidance in his researches. In like manner, whatever branch of applied science he may wish to pursue, as a specialty, all the necessary facilities are here afforded him for its prosecution. The effect of this policy has been seen in the marked improvement exhibited in all the various industries of those countries in the last few years. An effort has also been made in some of the Northern States to meet this want. The Lawrence Scientific High School of Harvard University, the Scientific School connected with Yale College, and the provision made for scientific instruction in Cornell University may be mentioned as examples of the kind. The Act of Congress providing for what are known as Agricultural Colleges recognizes the same want. This Act provides that "the leading object" of these colleges "shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to *agriculture and the mechanic arts*, in such manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the *liberal and practical* education of *the industrial classes* in the several *pursuits and professions* in life." This movement in the direction of practical education is recent with us. It is a demand of the times—a demand which has not been felt too early. Throughout the whole country perhaps in the past—certainly throughout the entire South, our higher education was conducted with reference to the one object of the development of mind. The studies pursued were chosen mainly, if not exclusively, with a view to their supposed value in a system of mental gymnastics. The ancient classics, the Mathematics, Mental Philosophy and its allied studies, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and the cognate branches, taught purely as sciences, were found in all the curricula. The wisdom of this system was vindicated by its splendid fruits. It made fine teachers, able divines, lawyers, physicians, and statesmen. It lacked, however, the practical element. It fitted none of the subjects of it for becoming earnest, intelligent workers in developing our material resources. It sent none forth to disembowel the earth of her mineral treasures, or to convert those treasures into a thousand useful forms by the appliances of the industrial arts — none to make additions to the productive yield of the soil by a wise application of scientific knowledge. This great want is now being supplied. Those charged with conducting our higher learning, in the new era that is dawning upon us, must not, however, lose sight of the object kept steadily in view by their predecessors. To seek to give practical education to our youth without first carrying them through the training necessary to give mental discipline is the surest educational empiricism, and can result in producing only pretenders to practical knowledge and skill. Up to a certain point mental training must still be conducted mainly, if not exclusively, with a view to the effect of the training upon the mind itself. From that point on, the studies pursued and the methods employed should be chosen with reference to the life—pursuit of the subject. If a young man should have in view any of what are called the learned professions, let his after studies be shaped accordingly—if any of the industrial pursuits are his ultimate destiny, give him every facility for making him a first-class worker in his chosen field. But let the mind, the instrument by which success is won, if won at all, first receive strength from wise preliminary discipline before entering upon special studies. What we need, and what we must have, is a wise blending of the old education and the new. I have high hopes of results to be achieved through the establishment in our State of our College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. Our legislators, if competent to the discharge of the high trust reposed in them will not fail to make, from time to time, such additions to the munificent gift of the general government, as shall put within the reach of this college means for attaining the highest degree of officiency. We must not neglect the improvement of the minds of our children—the richest, by far, of all the abundant treasures bestowed upon us by a beneficent Providence. If we do, strangers, and not our own children, will profit by the development of our immense resources destined to take place in the near future.

But it may be asked, what has this argument in favor of the higher education to do with the establishment of a system of common schools? I answer much; and I shall endeavor, in a few words, to show wherein. All the higher education ever furnished in this or any other country, is in the nature of common school education. Let me take the University of Georgia by which to make my illustration. I suppose that the real estate, buildings, libraries, apparatus, etc., of the University are worth not less than $150,000. The trustees have a further capital of $100,000, obtained from the State, and loaned years ago to the donor, on which they are receiving $8,000, as annual interest. The land scrip fund amounts to $240,000. The entire capital of the University thus sums up $490,000. The salaries of the faculty amount to $30,000. If private capitalists were conducting the University as a business enterprise, the annual capital required would thus be $520,000. In view of the fact that they would be under the necessity of providing for insurance, repairs of buildings, regular additions to the library, apparatus, &c., it would not be unreasonable for them to make a profit of 20 per cent. This would be $104,000. Supposing that there is a full attendance, from year to year, of 200 pupils, each would have to pay the capitalits $520. The State takes the place of the supposed capitalists; and each paying student actually pays $100. The State thus pays for each young man in attendance $420. The same illustration could be made in relation to all colleges conducted under other than State auspices. This makes good my assertion that all higher education is in the nature of common school education, and ought to silence opposition to common schools on the part of all recipients of the bounty of the State, and of educational corporations not under control of the State.

A word in relation to another connection between the lower and higher education. The system which I have been advocating for the last three years contemplates the establishment, not only of elementary schools, but of at least one high school in each school district in which a majority of two-thirds of the voters are willing to tax themselves for its support. This policy has simply been delayed. Its ultimate adoption is, in my judgment, assured; and I need not say to intelligent men that, when it is adopted, the high schools instituted will each become a feeder to the colleges. I trust the two considerations mentioned show, with sufficient clearness, the connection between the higher and the lower education.

Notwithstanding the length of this paper, I cannot omit giving two or three proofs of the influence of education upon the productiveness of labor, taken from history, from the testimony of practical men, and from a report made by a committee of the British Parliament, raised for the purpose of investigating the causes of the relative inferiority of British manufactures. I shall simply quote from my annual report for 1873. I reproduce the testimony because of its bearing upon the subject of this paper, and for the further reason that large numbers of the people have never had the opportunity of reading the report from which it is taken. The extract is as follows: "The State is vitally interested in having a body of efficient laborers, and in whatever promotes the productiveness of labor. The material prosperity of a State resides largely in the wealth-producing power of her population, and this depends again, to a large extent, upon intelligence in the laborer. This is no new truth which I enunciate. It is recognized in the organic law of the land, and has been ever since the formation of our present government. In the Congress that adopted the Articles of Confederation, relative population was urged as the true basis of apportioning to the States the quotas of revenue to be raised by them for general purposes. It was contended that taxation ought to be in proportion to wealth-producing power, and that relative population was the best criterian of that power. In the discussions a difference of opinion developed itself among the advocates of the basis of population. African slavery existed at that time in a number of the States, and it was contended that the labor of the intelligent white man was more productive than that of the ignorant slave; some estimating the productive yield of the former at two, some at three, and some even at four times that of the latter. Owing to this difference of opinion, the basis of population was abandoned, and that of the relative value of real estate substituted in its place. Subsequently, however, at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the scheme of making relative population the basis was revived, and the idea of the superior productiveness of intelligent labor found recognition in the three-fifth rule of taxation and representation, which was incorporated in the fundamental law. So much for this historic proof.

I now give another of a different kind. In 1870 the Commissioner of Education at Washington prepared a circular containing a number of questions, one object of which was to ascertain the opinion of experienced men upon the question of the influence of education upon the productiveness of labor. Three thousand copies of this circular were sent out, north, south, east, and west, to men employing large numbers of laborers in agriculture, mining, and the various branches of manufactures. Many of them replied, and from all those employing white laborers, the response was almost unanimous. They nearly all agreed that, according to their observation, the effect of education is to increase the productiveness of labor. In their estimate of the rate of increase, they differed, some stating it at ten per cent, while others went as high as one hundred, according as the nature of the employment demanded more or less intelligence. The testimony of those employing colored laborers in farm work was, to some extent, conflicting, some stating that they had observed a difference between the productiveness of the labor of their ignorant and their partially instructed employees, while others had discovered no difference. In the case of the colored laborers, there is simply a want of experience, as the few counted as educated have but a smattering of learning. The result of the investigation, as a whole, furnished proof as decisive as testimony can well make it, that the educated laborer is a much more efficient producer than the ignorant one. And now have I said enough, or shall I continue to accumulate proofs on this head? Shall I refer to the well known and often cited example of Prussia? Shall I tell how she was overrun, completely humbled and laid under tribute by the elder Napoleon, and how, with ruined resources and a foreign standing army of one hundred thousand men quartered upon her soil, in her dejection she turned to popular education as the only means by which she might hope to restore her shattered fortunes? The splendid results are written in history, and after having humbled her ancient enemy she stands to-day a first-class power in all the elements of national greatness. Need I tell how Great Brittain after having held—and that too without dispute—the first place as a manufrcturing power, for a long series of years, found, at the industrial exhibition at Paris six years ago, that she had fallen behind her continental competitors in many branches of manufactures, and how a large committee of the British Parliament appointed to inquire into the causes, after a protracted and patient investigation, continued for months, reported that the falling off in home manufactures and the advance in the continental were due to the neglect of popular and technical education, in the one case, and the earnest and intelligent attention given to these subjects in the other? Seall I cite the well known, but humiliating, fact that certain States of this Union with a sterile soil, an unfriendly climate and inferior natural resources have, by their attention to popular education, grown rich, and, for a series of years, have made other States, far more favored by nature, tributary to their material prosperity? With the lesson contained in the facts cited before us, our State can not afford to stand still while others are moving forward in the march of progress inaugurated by the great educational awakening now prevailing almost every where, both at home and abroad."

GUSTAVUS J. ORR.

DRY GOODS, &c

CHEAP

AND CARPETS.

Selling Off at and Below Cost

AT

Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s.

As they will Positively move to their new Store, No. 38 WHITEHALL STREET, shortly. Their goods must be sold, as they want to open with an entire new stock, a call is respectfully solicited.

TWO ROOMS TO RENT.

J. J. LOGUE is now prepared to do all kinds Upholstery Work, Hanging Pictures, &c., at very LOW PRICES,

All country orders at Retail, above $10 00, sent free of charge. Grangers throughout the different States supplied as per contract.

BRANCHES:

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.,
275 King street, Charleston, S. C.
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.,
New York, N. Y.
FURCHGOTT. BENEDICT & CO.,
Jacksonville, Fla.
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

july18—dtf

The Daily Constitution

W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.
Office: 36 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

TERMS:

DAILY, One Year.....$10 00
" Six Months..... 5 00
WEEKLY, One Year..... 2 00
" Six Months..... 1 00

Postage for one year, on Daily, 60 cents; Weekly, 15 cents.

☞ Subscription and Postage must be paid in advance. When postage is not remitted, a deduction in time will be made sufficient to cover postage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING FOR USUAL ADVERTISEMENTS, THE RATES NAMED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

Length of Square Ten Lines.	1 w'k	2 w'ks	3 w'ks	4 w'ks
One Square....	$ 3.50	$ 6.00	$ 8.00	$ 9.50
Two Squares....	6.50	11.50	15.50	18.00
Three Squares..	9.00	16.50	22.00	26.50
Four Squares...	11.00	20.00	27.00	33.00
Five Squares....	13.00	23.00	31.50	39.00
Six Squares....	14.50	25.50	35.50	44.00
Seven Squares..	16.00	27.00	39.00	48.50
Half Column....	30.00	55.00	70.00	85.00
One Column....	50.00	75.00	90.00	100.00

Advertisements inserted three times a week, one-fourth off the table rates; two times a week, one half off the table rates; once a week, $1 per square, each insertion. Weekly, $1 per square, each insertion.

Theatres, Shows, Minstrel Companies and such like amusements, $1 per square for first insertion, and 75 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Notices of any kind in "Prefered Locals" 25 cents per line each insertion. "City Locals" (in brevier) 20 cents per line, each insertion; in "Local and Business," 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Captions" are counted as two lines. A line is estimated at 6 words. Contract rates reasonable. TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS must be paid in advance.

EDUCATIONAL.

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY,
STAUNTON, VA.

Miss MARY J. BALDWIN
PRINCIPAL.

THE Academic Term of this Institution begins the second Wednesday in September and closes the middle of the following June.

This is the largest first class Institution in Virginia, and has a corps of upwards of thirty officers and teachers. The English course is as thorough as it is extensive.

Advantages for Music and Languages cannot be surpassed. Seven Music teachers—four instrumental and three vocal—are constantly employed, whose reputation has extended as far as the school is known.

A resident French governess teaches pupils to speak the language as well as to read and write. Both French and German are both spoken at the table by pupils studying these languages.

The buildings are convenient, comfortable, and elegant, furnished with complete apparatus and Pianos and Organs from the factories in New York and Baltimore.

For further particulars apply to the Principal for Catalogue. june15—d3m

Wesleyan Female College
MACON, GEORGIA.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL SESSION will open

Wednesday, September 15th, 1875,

with a full Corps of Professors and Teachers.

Apply for Catalogues to
REV. W. C. BASS, D D, President,
or REV. W. C. SMITH, Secretary.
july31—d3mo

1875. 1875.
LaGrange Female College.

THE Fall Term of this institution will open August 18th, with the following

FACULTY:

Rev. J. R. MAYSON, A. M., President and Professor of Mathematics and Moral Science.
J. T. JOHNSON, A. M., Professor of Latin and English Literature.
——, Prof. of Natural Science and French.
Miss JENNIE McFAIL, Teacher of Calisthenics.
Miss LUCY CARPENTER, Teacher of Art Department.
Miss IRENE COWLES, Music.
Mrs. FANNIE J. MAYSON, Teacher of Primary Department.

BOARDING—Board and Literary Tuition in the College, including lights and fuel, $105 per term. Charges for board and tuition one-half in advance and balance at the middle of the term Each pupil boarding in the College will be required to furnish one pair sheets, one pair pillow cases and half dozen towels. For further information address Rev. J. R. MAYSON,
aug6—d2m President.

MIAMI MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF CINCINNATI.

The Regular Session will commence October 1st, 1875.

Circulars now ready. Address
JOHN A. MURPHY, M. D., Dean
WM H. TAYLOR, M. D., Sec'y.
aug1—d16aug&wlt

Atlanta Girls' Select
HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Fall Term of this institution will begin Monday, September 20, 1875.

Number limited.

Teaching thorough and discipline strict.

Miss C. Huard, in the department of Music and French, has few equals, as a teacher.

Address Principal for circulars.
aug1—dtf J. H. LOGAN.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL
ENGINEERING
AT THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.

Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director. july31—d1m

VIRGINIA
Military Institute,
Lexington, Virginia.

CANDIDATES for admission into this well known Institution will forward their applications without delay to the undersigned, by whom catalogues and all needful information will be supplied.

Cadets who participated in the BATTLE OF NEW MARKET will, upon application, be awarded honorary diplomas at the next meeting of the Board of Visitors.

The MEMORIAL volume is ready for distribution. FRANCIS H. SMITH,
july24—d1awtilsep10 Superintendent.

KIRKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL,
Near Atlanta, Georgia.

CHAS. M. NEEL.....Rector.

THE Fall Session of this institution will begin August 11th.

Number of pupils limited.

The Trustees of the University of Georgia have offered to the student standing highest in this school free tuition for three years, entering the Sophomore Class.

Charges for Board and Tuition—Fall Session—$104 00.
july22—d6od1mo

Daily Constitution

PRINTER FOR COUNTY AND CITY.

Judicial Sales, Tax Sales, all Official Proceedings of City and County, published by authority.

The Largest Circulation, City, County and State—Defies Refutation.

General Traveling Agents:
C. M. ACTON. H. H. PARKS

ATLANTA.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1875.

THE freight market at Montreal is said to be so dull that several vessels have been shipping stones for ballast.

THE Galveston (Texas) Argus says: "The condition of the republican party in Texas is one that calls for the careful attention of those who have the welfare of that great national institution at heart." That's just the trouble everywhere.

THE attempt to ship shad spawn from Holyoke to Germany is a failure. A cable dispatch received by Prof. Baird says that the shad hatched on shipboard and were dead on the steamer's arrival at Southampton.

THE republicans of Minnesota are running the laziest man in the state for lieutenant governor. They are honestly working for reform, and have selected him as being too indolent to get up a successful irregularity, but the rest of the ticket is somewhat doubtful

THE Allegheny Mail wants to know how he saved so much. Delano is said to be worth over a million dollars. It would be interesting to his numerous friends and admirers if Columbus would rise up some day and tell the people how he saved so much out of his salary.

BRANCH K. BRUCE, the colored senator from Mississippi, has been up to Memphis to find out what in the mischief the negroes of that city meant by calling on Forrest for a 4th of July speech. The senator is one of those high-toned darkies in southern politics and it takes common sense a long time to wriggle through his wool.

GOVERNOR TILDEN being at Long Branch suffering from a multiplicity of boils, an eastern poet has written some verses about his affliction. This s the last verse.

"Break, break, break;
Break, boils, and give me release
For I am tired of taking all my meals
From the top of a mantel-piece.'

EX GOVERNOR BIGLER'S prospects for being the next democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania are brightenidg every day. Indeed he seems to be almost without rival now. Ex-Governor Curtis thinks that Mr. Bigler will get the nomination, that ex-Secretary of State Ell Slifer will be nominated for state treasurer, and that the ticket will be elected.

"L. Q. W." writes from London to the Courier-Journal that "the most prominent American living in that city is Mr. J. P. Benjamin, formerly secretary of the state for the confederacy. He has, in spite of all prejudice, won his way to the very front rank of the English bar, and is one of the most successful pleaders in the courts of Guildhall and Westminister, making h's £10,000 a year easily, and looking almost as young and quite as cheerful as fifteen years ago."

IT is the opinion of a very intelligent and well-posted Tennessean, with whom we had a conversation yesterday, that none of the gentlemen who competed with Mr. Johnson for the senatorial nomination will be named by Governor Porter as temporary successor to the deceased, but that the honor will be conferred upon some outside man who had no share in that contest—possibly George W. Jones. In the meantime, the governor is absent from the capital, with the apparent object of escaping the importunities of candidates.—St. Louis Times.

WHEREVER a few houses, a hotel and the usual number of tents, comprising the average western frontier town, are to be met with, there is also to be found the irrepressible American journalist, with his daily or weekly paper. The Hills regions is no exception to the rule, and already a paper, the Black Hills Tribune, is announced to start on August 1st, from Harney city, a metropolis of prairie schooners, dog tents and half-fed adventurers in a fugitive camp which changes its latitude every time the cavalry or Sioux heave in sight.

WE have not always been able to admire Mr. Henri Rochefort, but he has done a handsome thing in challenging Paul de Cassagnac to fight with pistols at five paces. For some time past Cassagnac has been the most intolerable bully in France. He is a duelist by trade, and has made himself a great public nuisance. At the same time he is a coward at bottom. When Rochefort proposed to fight in such a way that one of them must be killed and with as fair a chance for one as for the other, Cassagnac refused outright. He is fond enough of fighting where he thinks he can kill his antagonist; but where there is a chance of being killed himself, he respectfully declines. Public thanks are due to Mr. Rochefort for thus exploding the reputation of this fraud. —N. Y. Sun.

ONE of the methods of making public opinion, resorted to by the secretary of the national republican congressional committee, is to furnish ready made editorials, prepared by department clerks, to local organs throughout the country. These articles are put in type and slips are furnished to editors who will print them as their own. For use in the German administration organs the same articles are translated. The work of preparing the Germaa slips has until recently been given to the Washington Journal, a loyal sheet printed in that language. A short time ago it was discovered that the Journal had published an article criticising the practise of assessing government clerks for political purposes, and to punish the editor for such a disloyal act the work has been taken from him and given to the Volks-Tribun, a new German administration journal recently established.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

It is conceded that the constitutional convention has received the sanction of the people of Alabama. Even the radical organ, the State Journal, admits tha the convention is carried by a decisive majority. The vote was small, and the majority will not probably exceed fifteen thousand, and may fall below that figure. Enough returns have been received to insure a majority of ten thousand. Be the majority what it may, the convention is a fact, and Spencerism is dead in Alabama. Some of the strongest negro counties, notably Sumter and Mobile, voted in favor of a convention. Dallas, and Perry, and Montgomery and other radical counties, however, cast heavy but reduced adverse majorities. As the radical leaders concentrated their efforts towards a defeat of the convention, little attention was paid to the election of delegates. Out of the hundred members of the convention the Mongomery Advertiser thinks the radicals will not have over ten and the "independents" as many more, leaving eighty democrats to conduct the important business of making a new organic law.

The new instrument must be submitted to the people for ratification. This will give Spencer's crowd another chance at it, but the wisdom of the convention—which will be composed of some of Alabama's wisest men—will defeat their schemes. A constitution will be framed that will reduce taxation, cut away superfluous offices, and relieve the people of the fearful load of obligations which now rest upon them. The liberties of the people will be protected, and the power of legislatures abridged. In short, an instrument will be perfected that will receive the satisfaction of every man in the state who desires good government and low taxes. Against such a constitution the cohorts of radicalism will contend in vain. And when it is once in operation the people of Alabama will again feel secure, and prosperity will flow inupon them.

PROF. ORR'S EDUCATIONAL PAPERS.

We have the pleasure of submitting to our readers the seventh article of the state school commissioner on the school question. In his last article but one preceding this it was contended with invincible logic that neither a church system nor a private system of education has ever, or can ever, meet the wants of the people. In the last article we published it was shown that the preservation of our popular institutions is the fundamental principle of the common school system.

Following closely the line of thought suggested by the preceding articles, the commissioner has in our present issue treated the subject of common schools in the light of economies. This theme is discussed with great originality and power. After showing the vast mineral deposits of the state already brought to light by our efficient state geologist, and the natural facilities the people of Georgia have for carrying on manufactures, the commissioner then contends that there are two things necessary to the development of these immense resources: viz: Capital and educated skilled laborers, and that the common school system will, when perfected, aid materially in furnishing the latter by becoming a feeder of the higher institutions of learning, which will in time be established.

But it is not the object of this notice to give a synopsis of the professor's article. We simply wish to call to it the attention of our readers. It has been pronounced by a gentleman of the highest scholarly and scientific attainments as "the ablest and most conclusive argument on the subject he has ever read." It is certainly a masterly production. True it is somewhat lengthy for a newspaper article, yet not one sentence could be well omitted without causing a breach in the closely connected chain of reasoning. It can be read with interest and profit by all who have the prosperity and power of Georgia, and the enlightenment and wealth of her sons at heart.

OVER a considerable portion of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, it is conceded that the late unprecedented rains have largely destroyed the wheat crop, reduced the corn crop below the average, injured the grass, and almost ruined the oat crop. Potatoes are rotting in the hills, and tomatoes and other vegetables are not ripening. And yet we are as dry down here as a powder horn. Rain water has been unevenly scattered this far this season.

THE vote in the Texas convention election was very light—perhaps not a fourth of the voting population, says the Galveston News. In Galveston it was less than one-eighth of the number of registered voters, and in San Antonio less than one-sixth. But the convention has doubtless been carried on a very short vote, although many democrats voted again t it.

The Daily Atlanta CONSTITUTION of last Sunday was a mammoth sheet. In addition to its regular amount of reading matter, which is always full, it contained some nineteen or twenty long columns of statistics and facts relating to the business establishments of that city. The paper was a credit, as well as a good advertisement of both the proprietors and city.—*The Carroll County Times.*

THE Memphis Avalanche is the only democratic paper south of the Potomac, and outside of New Orleans, that sustains the New York World in its warfare upon the democracy of Ohio and of other western states.

FERNANDO WOOD, and Gen. Hawley, who is chief of the Philadelphia centennial fair, are also coming to the state fair.

WEST POINT.

The Weather—Business—State-Line Press.

WEST POINT, GA., August 5, 1875.

Editors Constitution:

With the exception of favored spots, the dry weather continues, greatly to the disadvantage of all kinds of crops. Farmers and merchants are alike beginning to feel serious as to the result. Cotton is already badly injured, and late upland corn is beyond redemption. Chinese sugar cane is getting to be a right important crop in this section, as many planters have their patches while some have as much as ten acres. This is also feeling the dry weather, and will perhaps suffer even more than other crops. The foundry company of this place, are selling all the syrup mills they can make, which seems to mean that syrup making will be continued.

Our town has presented a more lifeless appearance this summer than at any time since the war, while not more than half the goods have been sold on time, compared with last year. About double the amount has been sold for cash. Economy seems to to be the watchword of everybody and with good luck, many will get even with the world this fall. Merchants are expecting a good trade in the way of collections and cash sales. West Point receives annually about 20,000 bales cotton, which is more than is received at any other point between Atlanta and Montgomery. Consequently, we feel in as good a condition to weather through this storm as any of our neighbors. Our town has improved, in substantial new buildings, more since the panic than ever before in the same length of time, and is still improving. "The State Line Press," one of the most ably edited country papers in the state, has been started but little more than a year, and now has the largest number of subscribers ever obtained by any other paper of the place, and the list is still growing. I predict that this will become one of the permanent institutions of West Point. The editor declares his intention of making the merchants feel the importance of advertising by putting the paper into every family in this community. Success to him.

For several nights, the weather has been cool enough to sleep "spoon fashion" under a quilt. The days are pleasant and the most of us spend them eating watermelons at a nickle a piece or six for a quarter, and reading THE CONSTITUTION. I have nothing of interest to write, and don't know why I have written at all. A.

THE GREAT IMPEACHMENT.

"Mack's" Recollections of the Trial and Acquittal of Andrew Johnson.

The President's Personal Habits.

[J. B. McCullagh in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The impeachment project, which had languished for months was suddenly revived in the house of representatives in March, 1868, on the appointment of General Thomas as secretary of war, *ad interim*. It took but a few days to prepare and present "articles," and there was an appearance of grim reality about the matter when the formal presentation was made at the bar of the senate, a few days later. I immediately availed myself of Mr. Johnson's general invitation, to call on him at any time, always assured of a hearing, or rather of a talking, for my *role* in his presence was that of auditor, and not orator. If I talked at all, it was only after the manner of a person who pours a pint of water down a country pump in order to get a bucket full out of it. My greeting on the first evening after the "articles" had been presented, was as cordial as ever, and a shade more profane. Mr. John on was anxious to know, so far as I could tell him, what was the general impression as to the result. I told him the impeachers thought they had a sure thing on conviction, and that men were already being promised positions under Ben Wade as the new president; but that he still had a big chance for acquittal in the personal hostility of Senators Fessenden, Grimes and Trumbull toward Wade. In fact, it was not so much the trial of Andrew Johnson as the election of Benjamin F. Wade, and I thought there were republicans enough to bolt to secure Wade's defeat. This may seem now like an extremely unjudicial view to take of so grave a matter, but observation in Washington makes a man acquainted with strange ideas of statesmanship. The Juliet we fall in love with through an opera glass from the dress circle, is not always so adorable when we go behind the scenes, and confront the paints, powders and gewgaws which enter so largely into the make-up; and some of our best statesmen at Washington are liable to the same criticism. At any rate, as between their prejudices and their principles, they will always incline in favor of the former. If the succession to Andrew Johnson had devolved upon some man entirely unmixed with the personal wrangles of the United States senate in 1868, conviction would have been almost certain. Mr. Johnson was at first unwilling to believe this; he thought every republican senator hated him worse than he hated anybody else. But the sequel showed his mistake. That night Mr. Johnson spoke very freely about the pending trial. I gathered from his manner and tone that so far from being afraid of conviction, he rather courted the martyrdom of it. He said that if they convicted him he would start out through the country with a view to convicting *them* before the people. In his most troublous hours he never lost faith in his own ability to show the people that he was the sole defender of the constitution; and I have always thought that nothing would have suited him better than to have walked out of the White House on a warrant of conviction, and entered upon another swing of the circle more elaborate than the first. On the occasion I refer to, I spent a long time with Mr. Johnson, and got the material for an excellent letter foreshadowing his line of defense and anticipating much that was afterwards made public.

I called at the White House very frequently between March and May that year. I had gradually worked up a personal, as well as a journalistic interest in the impeachment. It seems to me to have been impossible to live in the atmosphere of Washington just then, and not either want an office under the new *regime*, or be strongly opposed to the impeachment project. It was hard to listen to all that was said by men like Chandler, of Michigan; Conness, of California, and other now defunct "leaders" of the republican party, without thinking that impeachment was nothing more than a scheme to get the outs in and the ins out. Until the middle of April the impeachers were extremely confident. Johnson knew this, and I think he had fully made up his mind to vacate the White House. But he never lost heart or spirit, or even appeared to do so, unless the following incident be taken in proof that he did: I was talking with him one Sunday evening on general subjects of politics, when he suddenly interrupted me. Said he, "Do you remember what sort of a court it was that tried and convicted Charles I. ?" I replied "that, to the best of my recollection, it was a court appointed by parliament, and composed of members of that body, officers of the army and citizens of London. "How many were there in it?" said Mr. Johnson. I replied that there were somewhere between sixty and seventy members in the court. Then he burst out, "And how many of these d—d scoundrels are there over there?" pointing toward the capitol. I replied that there were then twenty seven states represented, making fifty-four senators. "Well," he continued, "do you recollect what became of the men who convicted King Charles—how many of them died in their beds—and how many run away from the country after the restoration?" I could not answer this question directly, but I promised to go to the congressional library next day and read all about the subject, in the history of the Regicides. "I wish you would," said the president, "and I want you to make out a summary of the thing, and get it into the papers." He was so anxious on this subject that he was not willing to have me send this particular letter to Cincinnati, but insisted that it should be printed in a New York paper, so that it would get back to Washington in time "to show these d—d scoundrels what fate is in store for them." His request was complied with, and a few days later a New York paper solemnly warned the senators of the fate of the regicides.

The only charge brought against Mr. Johnson by the impeachers that seemed to give him any personal annoyance was that he had used his office for the purpose of his own personal aggrandizement. Ben Butler's committee had summoned one of the clerks of Jay Cooke's bank, and had put him through a very close examination as to Mr. Johnson's money matters, but without discovering anything at all tending to substantiate the charge of personal corruption. One night he got very much excited on this subject, and drawing forth a little memorandum book, proceeded to figure up from it what he had before the war, what he had received since from all sources, and what he then considered himself worth. He made himself a loser by a considerable sum. Then he began to figure on what he supposed General Grant to be worth. "Let us see," said he, "he wasn't worth a d—n in 1861; he got so much—naming a figure—in Philadelphia, and so much—naming another figure—in New York. He must be worth nearly quarter of a million." Then he named a number of republican senators who had entered public life very poor, and had become very rich. "Now," said he, "if they could make me out richer to-day than I one was, they'd say I stole it; but these saints at the other end of the avenue all came honestly by theirs, of course." In this connection he referred to the fact that he had declined a present of a carriage and pair of horses very early in his administration, and he said that since the commencement of the impeachment trial a gentleman in New York had sent him a check for ten thousand dollars to help him out of his troubles, but that he had returned it immediately; for, said he, "of course if a man gives me ten thousand dollars, it's because he thinks I have something worth more than ten thousand dollars to give him; and although I suppose I make a great many foolish appointments, I don't want to have it said that I make any corrupt ones."

There has been a great deal of talk about the use of money as a means to secure the acquital of Johnson. Without making any valuable addition to the fund of information on this subject I will state what I think I know to be a fact, that Mr. Johnson not only never consented to the use of money, but often said in my hearing that if he could be acquitted for five dollars he would not pay that sum, nor let anybody else pay it for him. I am borne out in this assertion by the well known fact that he allowed Jere Black to withdraw from his defense rather than give his official sanction to a corrupt land trade in which Black was interested. He told Black that he would rather be convicted ten times over than purchase not only defense, but even acquittal, at such a price. Black evidently believed he had Johnson in his power, and it looked like a bad piece of business for such a man to withdraw from a case on the eve of trial; but Johnson was not the kind of man to be intimidated, and besides, as I have already said, he did not look upon conviction as an unmixed evil to him. Undoubtedly money was used in a variety of ways to defeat the scheme of conviction; and, what is more, there was a good deal more money ready to be used in case of necessity. There were votes cast for conviction that could have been persuaded in the other direction, in case of an emergency. The great consideration with the anti-impeachers was to make sure of nineteen votes—I believe there were fifty-four men in the senate then—and they were cautious enough to get a few "alternates," as they do in conventions. The assertion may be received with incredulity, and yet I make it from well-grounded knowledge, that Johnson got some of his most efficient help from the society ladies of Washington—not the resident rebels or democrats of the capital, but the wives and daughters of some of the most ardent impeachers in congress. There was a womanly sympathy for Johnson from the beginning of his troubles. He was not "a lady's man" by any means, but there was something about himself and his quiet and unostentatious family which served to win women, and many of them helped him by furnishing information to his friends, and in a variety of ways quite creditable to the ingenuity of the sex. I thought of this not long since while reading Mr. DeForest's novel, "Playing the Mischief." The heroine is a rather low type of Becky Sharp, who goes to Washington to worry a bogus claim through congress. If the author had known a few of the secrets of the impeachment, he might have written a work of much more romance and much better tone.

There were other dark ways and vain tricks connected with both sides of the impeachment struggle, which would take a volume, instead of an article, to relate. I cannot, however, refrain from telling one of them. Mr. Willard Saulsbury was a democratic senator from Delaware, with good intention, but a very decided weakness for toddy. He would stay sober months sometimes, but the mere smell of liquor would start him on a spree that might last for weeks. He had been quite steady for a long time, and had promised to abstain entirely from liquor while the impeachment trial lasted. One evening a young man called at his room and desired an interview, which was granted. He represented himself as the agent of a wine and liquor importing house in New York, who had come to Washington to have the tariff amended with respect to these articles, and he would like to interest the senator in his cause. He concluded his remarks by saying that he had brought some samples of wine and brandy with him, and asking the senator's permission to send a few bottles to his room. Saulsbury immediately saw in this proposition a plot to get him drunk, so that he might be either absent from the senate when the vote on impeachment was taken, or that, going to the senate in a state of intoxication, he might be expelled, as had often been threatened in his case. Indeed, a resolution for his expulsion had once been offered, and was then on the calendar of the senate. It looked then, on a close calculation, as if one vote subtracted from the democratic side would secure Johnson's conviction. Saulsbury ordered the bogus wine merchant out of his room in short order, and immediately acquainted several of his friends with the details of the plot. It reached Johnson's ears very soon "They can't beat me any other way," said the president, "and they are trying to get the jury drunk." It was immediately resolved by Johnson's friends to keep a close watch on Saulsbury, and this precaution was soon rendered necessary. Saulsbury, whether as the result of a conspiracy, or in obedience to his own sweet will, got furiously drunk on the day rendered memorably in the history of the trial by the anti impeachment speeches of Trumbull, Fessenden and other republicans. It was a secret session of the senate, but it soon got noised abroad that Saulsbury was trying to get the floor to make a drunken speech. Half an hour later he would probably have been expelled. But he was persuaded to leave the senate, and he was accompanied to his room and put to bed. The vote was expected next day, and, as it was important to have Saulsbury present, a consultation was held as to the best and quickest way of sobering him off. Somebody suggested a big fright as a good thing for him under the circumstances. There was a Babcock fire extinguisher in the hall, which was immediately transferred to the bedside of the tipsy senator. Saulsbury rose on his haunches to know what the infernal thing was for, and the agonizing manner in which he begged for mercy when told that it was a stomach pump, and that if would be applied to him if he were not duly sober by 5 in the morning, will not soon be forgotten by the few who witnessed it. From that day forward until the vote was taken Saulsbury was sent to the senate every day in a hack, and his movements were carefully watched so that he was present to vote against impeachment when the final vote was taken. There was a sequel to this. The anti-impeachers insisted on the Mosaic law of retaliation—drunk for drunk—and there was a bad case of delirium tremens on the other side of the senate chamber before long, which can even now be traced in the official record of the high court of impeachment.

Take it for all in all, it was a strange proceeding—that impeachment business. Its "true inwardness" has never been, and probably never will be, written. The most active workers on both sides are now dead. I do not mean senators or congressmen, but the men who prompted senators and congressmen from the outside, and furnished the sinews of war to conduct the campaign. Johnson was concerned less all the time than the least of these.

North Georgia Getting Ready for Resumption of Specie.

(Rome Commercial.)

Mr. Hoff has returned from Cherokee county, where he had been for five or six months, proving some gold and copper mines, in which he has an interest. Mr. Hoff has had much to do with such mines, having resided for a while in the gold regions of California. These mines in Cherokee are about five miles from the town of Canton, and about two miles from the railroad that, when completed, will run from Marietta, Georgia, to Ducktown, Tennessee. Mr. Hoff says these mines have been thoroughly proven, and he pronounces the copper mine to be the best that he has ever seen, and the gold mine to be the best, with one exception—that being a celebrated mine in California, which yields about eighty dollars to the ton. This gold mine near Canton has yielded so far from forty to sixty dollars per ton. The copper mine has so far yielded thirteen per cent.; that is, out of one hundred pounds of dirt, there is thirteen pounds of copper. The famous Ducktown copper mine in Tennessee yields only seven per cent. of copper.

According to Mr. Hoff's account—and he is well qualified to form a correct opinion about such matters—these mines are valuable property to their owners. They are jointly owned by Messrs. Hoff, Alexander, Wright and Robinson, all of this, or near this place.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

The Letters of Credit Finally Fixed up.

A Negro Murderer Hanged at Selma

A Rochester Man Killed by a Stray Bullet.

The Present Condition of the Water Valleys.

O'Connell's Centennial in Dublin.

The Clanking Chains Shook in the Lord Mayor's Face.

No Truce With English Oppressors.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

A Negro Resists Arrest and is Killed.

(Special Dispatch to The Constitution.)

ROME, GA., August 6, 1875.

Hon. A. H. Stephens spoke to-day at Cave Spring and reached here at 6 p. m. He is the guest of Col. Samuel.

To-day at Shugulak, Mississippi, a white man named McGraw had his throat cut by a negro man. The negro resisted arrest, and was shot and killed. McGraw's wound is not considered fatal. A.

THE THIRD GEORGIA.

A Grand Occasion for Georgia and Virginia.

[Special to the Constitution.]

PORTSMOUTH, VA., August 6, 1875.

The Third Georgia excurted to Petersburg to-day, and were cordially welcomed by the Mayor of the city. Capt. S. A. Corker responded.

Carriages were furnished to ride to the crater and old camping grounds.

A fine dinner was served at the City Hall. After dining, the boys returned to the carriages, and were escorted to the depot by the infantry company. As the train moved off, the artillery company fired a salute, and the boys left amid cheers.

The ladies and citizens extended to the boys a good old Virginia welcome.

It has been one of the best days of the re-union, which closes to night. Some go home, some north, while a few will remain until Monday.

This has been a grand occasion for both Georgia and Virginia.

Recovered.

LONDON, August 5.—Two more kegs of treasure recovered from the Schiller.

Wins a Cup.

BERLIN, August 5.—Fred Kramer, of Baltimore, won a silver cup at the international shooting match.

Store-keeper.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—John C. Grieter has been appointed store-keeper, 4th Georgia district.

Indian Dead.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—A crazy Indian chief, Lean Bear, died at Fort Marion, Fla.

Sunk.

BALTIMORE, August 5.—The tug Vigilant sunk in a collision with the steamer Richard Willing. The crew of the tug barely escaped.

Killed.

ROCHESTER, August 6.—Henry Stith was killed by a stray bullet from the Hickney party target shooting on the opposite side of the river.

Marine.

CHARLESTON, August 5.—Cleared—Maggie Reynolds, for Port Royal.

Sailed—Montgomery.

SAVANNAH, August 5.—Sailed—Moses Williamson.

Injunction Granted.

NEW YORK, August 6.—At the suit of the creditors Judge Westbrook granted a temporary injunction restraining Duncan, Sherman & Co., from disposing of any of their property.

The Shipping Bill.

LONDON, August 6.—Numerous amendments have been made in the committee to the shipping bill introduced in the house by Sir Charles Adderly. The bill finally passed this evening without division.

Educational Association.

MINNEAPOLIS MINN., August 6.—The national educational association adopted resolutions against the use of public lands for the benefit of corporations or sections, and urging congress to provide better facilities for education.

The Sale of the Irish College.

ROME, August 6.—The Opinion says the foreign ecclesiastical establishments are preparing necessary deeds for conversion of their real property into Italian rents, in conformity with the law of 1873.

The sale of the property of the Irish college will begin on the 11th inst.

A Negro Hung.

SELMA, August 6.—Eugene Archie Kelly, a negro, was hanged this morning for the murder of Andrew Cunningham, a negro.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 6.—The pilot boat Starkey spoke the schooner Carry here from Providence for Charleston off Cape Henry yesterday. It had been south of Hatteras twice and encountered heavy weather.

Happy Travelers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Drexell, Morgan & Co., made formal announcement that the traveling credits and circular notes accompanied by a letter of identification issued by Duncan, Sherman & Co., on the Union bank, of London, will be cashed or exchanged for new credits on presentation at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., London or Drexel, Harjes & Co., prior to November 1st, 1875.

Democratic Victory.

WILMINGTON, August 5.—Election returns received to-day leave the result still in doubt. It is thought that the majority in the convention cannot exceed three or four either way.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 6.—Returns from 54 counties gives a democratic majority. It is generally conceded that the democrats will have a good working majority in the convention.

The Weather and the Rivers.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The probabilities for the south Atlantic, and gulf states are clear and decidedly warm weather, with south to west winds and stationary or rising barometer.

The Ohio will rise slowly at stations below Louisville, and fall at stations above Cincinnati.

The Mississippi will continue to rise from Cairo to Vicksburg, and the danger will continue to increase during Saturday.

SPECIAL RIVER REPORT.—During the past twenty-four hours the Ohio has risen eleven inches at Cincinnati, thirty-two inches at Louisville, nine at Evansville and five at Paducah; and has fallen six feet and a half at Marietta, and four feet at Pittsburgh. It is now above the danger line from Cincinnati to Evansville, and three feet and ten inches below the danger line at Paducah, where it will continue to rise. The river has reached its maximum point at Cincinnati and will fall slowly during Saturday. The Mississippi has risen slowly at the stations from Cairo to Vicksburg, and is 5 feet above the danger line at Cairo and 4 inches above at Helena. It is 1 foot and 8 inches below the danger line at Vicksburg and 9 inches below at Memphis. The river will continue to rise slowly during Saturday and Sunday at the stations named, but fall at St. Louis. The rivers of Pennsylvania have fallen rapidly. The Cumberland has risen 21 inches at Nashville. The Missouri has changed out slightly. The Red river has risen 4 inches at Shreveport. Light rains have prevailed in the lower Mississippi and lower Ohio valleys and heavy rains will probably prevail in the Ohio valley to-night.

MEMPHIS, August 6.—The river is rising steadily, 2 inches in 24 hours. The levee far down as Friars Point is good, the only break being at the cut in the old town levee, through which the water is pouring, threatening the plantations below. At Madison the river has risen 4 feet. This water comes from the Mississippi. Near New Madrid it threatens the fine cotton farms above Helena, Ark. The cotton men predict the loss of 80,000 bales in the Memphis district alone.

MEMPHIS, August 6.—The river has risen 3 inches in 24 hours, closing at 3 o'clock to day.

The O'Connell Centennial.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Solemn pontifical high mass in honor of the O'Connell centennial was celebrated this morning in St. Stephens church by Bishop Corrigan of Newark, assisted by three clergymen. The masses were celebrated in a number of other churches.

SAVANNAH, August 6.—The city societies of Savannah celebrated the O'Connell centennial at the fair grounds, two miles from the city. There was a large attendance. The oration on the life and character of the great patriot was delivered by T. B. Catherwood, of this city. The base ball match, trotting race and other amusements during the day and evening, passed off pleasantly.

MONTREAL, August 6.—No disturbance here. Ten thousand people were in the procession.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A fine procession and immense meeting at Smithsonian grounds. Dispatches from the north describe a grand but a peaceful demonstration in honor of O'Connell.

DUBLIN, Aug. 6.—Organization for the procession commenced forming at an early hour in St. Stephen's Green. Much delay in forming on account of the immense numbers. The route was five miles. The procession extended over the entire length. Forty thousand in the line. Great cheering as the procession passed O'Connell's house and city hall, where the great liberator delivered his first oration against the union.

The members of the Fenian Amnesty Association marched with a banner at their head hung with chains and flags draped with crape. Other emblems of mourning appearance attracted general attention. No demonstrations or disorder during the procession. Lord O'Hagan, who was to have delivered the oration was not present. Lord mayor of Dublin came forward to read it. Amid great uproar the Fenian Amnesty Association, which had moved to the front, shook the chains attached to the banners in the mayor's face and drowned his voice with shouts of "no whiggery." The mayor then made the second attempt to read the oration, but finally withdrew and proceeded to his carriage under the protection of the police. Dr. Butt in reply to the repeated calls, came forward and made a speech, reviewing O'Connell's career. After further speeches the vast crowd dispersed. With the exception of the scene before the platform, no serious disturbance occurred.

Washington News

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The president has signed the commission of H. H. Wells, district attorney, vice Fisher.

The following is from Gen. Brannan, at Ft. Barancas:

No new cases since the second assistant surgeon, H. C. Brown, arrived. Dr. Steinberg is reported by his physicians convalescing. This morning there are 45 cases under treatment and 70 convalescent.

Maj. Wm. H. Johnston, has been relieved from duty of the department of the gulf.

Ben. Tunis will collect three and one half centimes per ton on mercantile vessels entering the ports of regency to defray the expenses at the light house at Cape Bon.

The revenue department has advices to arrest C. B. Wilkinson, collector of the sixth district of Missouri, on the charge of embezzlement, signing false certificates and conspiring to defraud the government. He has been suspended. Bail $15,000.

Bristow returned.

The committee appointed by Bristow to examine the accounts and count money, have reported a total deficit of $47,818 to include $47,097 stolen from the cash room July 2d, to which the committee furnish no clue,

Attorney-General Pierrepont.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 6.—Attorney General Pierrepont is here, and a guest of the president.

ESCAPE OF NILES G. PARKER,

The Late Ex-Treasurer Leaves for Parts Unknown.

[Special to the News and Courier.]

COLUMBIA, August 4.

Parker escaped from jail to-night, between 9 and 10 o'clock. At 8 o'clock the sheriff saw Parker in his room, and at his request bought and delivered to him a bottle of brandy. About ten o'clock the sheriff was awakened and told by a colored man that Parker was about to escape; that he had his horses all ready. The sheriff hooted at the idea, but went to the jail immediately, and found all the outer doors locked, but found Parker's door open and Parker gone. The sheriff and posse then immediately went to Parker's house and found two of his horses gone. A colored man said he had seen two men on horseback rapidly galloping toward the Charlotte depot. The watchman at the Charlotte depot said he had seen no one, and that no train had left the depot since 8 o'clock. On a re-examination of the jail, the lock of the scuttle in Parker's room was found broken and the scuttle half open. A further examination showed that a white handkerchief was hanging to a the lightning rod. From these facts the sheriff went into the yard and just at the foot of the lightning rod found a brand new five-inch barrel Smith & Wesson revolver. This proves beyond doubt that the escape was down the lightning rod. Upon inquiry it was found that Alexander Mathewson, the murderer of Davis in Anderson county, now on parole, had been with Parker in the afternoon, and was found absent from his house, his wife swearing that he had gone to Wilmington last evening, leaving but little doubt but that Mathewson has gone in company with Parker. Parker's wife and son were at the jail during the afternoon. The city has been scoured every direction, but nothing has been discovered to give a clue to Parker's whereabouts. The sheriff has telegraphed to Augusta, Charleston, Wilmington, Charlotte, Camden, Branchville and Winnsboro. The general impression is that Parker intends to leave by the 3 p. m. Augusta train to-night. Officers are stationed at the depot, and the sheriff will leave by that train for Augusta, if nothing is heard of him by that time. Some think Parker has struck across the country in the direction of Camden. Everything is being done that can be done.

COLUMBIA, August 5.—1:30 a. m.—Two officers have just captured Parker's two horses while being driven back to his stable by two colored boys. The boys say that they had to go out in the country on an errand, and took the horses out of the stable at 9 o'clock, and say they know nothing of Parker. This shows that Parker has not gone off on horseback, and is probably in the city waiting for the next train.

Nothing can be learned of the plan of escape, or who are implicated in the job, as yet. The whole thing is evidently well planned, and has been some time hatching, as Parker has heretofore firmly refused to make any confessions or do anything to release himself, saying that he expected to stay in jail the balance of his life.

GEORGIA AND VIRGINIA.

Old Scenes and Old Friendships.

Unbounded Hospitality and Enthusiasm.

Brave Soldiers, Now Patriot Citizens.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., August 3, 1875.

Editors Constitution:—This has indeed been a glorious day for the "Empire State of the South" and the "Old Dominion." Lovingly and tenderly their brave sons have clasped hands, after the lapse of many years, to renew the friendships of the battle field, and sit again around the hospitable firesides which cheered the soldiers' heart when grim visaged war summoned him to the defense of this city.

The gallant old "Third Georgia Regiment" was the first to respond to the call, and were organized here in this city, and entered upon active service in its defense. That they proved themselves brave soldiers and true gentlemen, while on duty here at that time, the people of Portsmouth have to-day made manifest by one of the grandest demonstrations ever witnessed in this city. Nothing was left undone, that was necessary to show forth the gratitude and affection of the people here, to give the brave "survivors" a "real old Virginia welcome."

Our trip through the Carolinas was uneventful, except that the railroad managers did not keep good faith with us, and the eating house at Wilmington treated us badly, but at Weldon we found a more liberal and gentlemanly landlord at the dinner house. Here we were joined by Commodore G. N. Dexter, of Madison, and Capt. S. A. Corker, of Waynesboro, who had been to Portsmouth to make arrangements for our reception, and who were accompanied by Robert E. Glassett, of the Portsmouth Enterprise.

But when we touched the soil of good old Virginia, the people turned out *en masse* all along the route, and cheered us as we passed. At Franklin an artillery salute was fired by the citizens, and at Suffolk everybody rushed to the depot on our arrival, and rent the very air with their cheers, while the band played "Dixie." Dr. J. T. Kilby, formerly surgeon of the regiment, now residing there, and as soon as "the boys" saw him in the crowd, they rushed for him with a vim, and speedily bore him on their shoulders to a flat car on the side track, from which he made a brief but touchingly eloquent speech, which the whistle of the train cut short. Lovely and accomplished ladies by the hundreds waved us a sad farewell, and their patriotic sons, husbands, brothers, fethers and lovers, sent up cheer after cheer, with a hearty "God bless you all," as the train bore us away from hearts and homes that would gladly have entertained us around their hospitable boards.

Of our grand reception here, the telegraph has already given you a pretty clear idea, yet I must tell you that no reporter's pen can clearly and fully picture the magnificent demonstration with which we were greeted as we marched from the cars to Oxford hall. We filed out of the cars amidst the booming of artillery and the ringing cheers of thousands of citizens, and were soon formed in line, headed by the United States band from the Gasport navy yard (near the city) and the committee of reception, and followed by a large number of confederate Veteran soldier's association. Our line of march was through some of the principal streets, across many of which were hung banners with appropriate devices and words of hearty welcome. Flags and streamers floated above us along the entire way, whilst numerous verandahs were hung with Chinese lanterns, and a great many houses were brilliantly illuminated, if not with gas, with some of the liveliest and sweetest faces that ever smiled upon war worn veterans returning from hard-won fields and beneath victorious banners. The street on each side of the column was packed with citizens of all classes, who constantly cheered us as we moved along, while the sidewalks, stoops of balconies and windows were filled to overflowing with the most beautiful ladies, old and young, that we ever before saw together in such numbers. So constant were their demonstrations of joy at seeing "the boys" back again, that waving handkerchiefs and sweet smiles kept us bowing, hats in hand, the entire distance to the hall.

Nor did the manifestations of kindly regard end here. Oxford hall presented a most welcome and attractive scene. The galleries were neatly festooned and the stage was handsomely and appropriately decorated. Portraits of Washington, Lee and Jackson occupied positions, around the coat of arms of Virginia, having for a background the "old flag" of stars and stripes. The front of the stage, on the right, bore the names of the following engagements, surmounted by a picture of a confederate soldier leaving his home for the battle field: Capture of the steamer Fanny, Chicamacomico, South Mills, Seven Pines, Seven Days Fight, Drury's Bluff, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill, Rappahanock, 2d Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg. On the left side, surmounted by the companion picture of a confederate soldier returning to his deserted and ruined home, were recorded the names of the following additional battles: Sinking of the Merrimac, Gettysburg, Manassas Gap, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Atlee's Station, Petersburg, June 22d, Crater, Ream's Station, Yellow Tavern, Burgess' Mills, Hatcher's Gap, Davis' Farm, Sailor's Creek, Gurley House, Appomattox.

Major G. W. Price, chairman of the committee of arrangements, called the meeting to order, and introduced as the first speaker Hon. A. S. Watt, Mayor of Portsmouth, who extended a most cordial and h

Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1875.

Preferred Locals.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-ly

Still Victorious.

Many years have passed since Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder was first offered to the public for their trial and approval according to its merits, and its superiority over all Baking Powders, and other means for making wholesome, light, sweet bread and biscuits has been established by their verdict. Still victorious, standing to-day in the estimation of thousands as the only safe and reliable powder to use. Those who have not should test it, as also his True Flavorings, Nectarine, Vanilla, etc., which are not only equal but superior to anything ever used for flavoring cakes, pies, etc.
july31—dsat-sun-tue-thur&wlt

Jennings & Ashley,

Nos. 31 and 33 Broad Street,

Have a large supply of White Pine Doors, Blinds, Mantels, and Sash glazed and unglazed, at hard times prices. 8x10 sash, not glazed, 5c per light, glazed 10c per light, 10x12, not glazed, 5c per light; glazed 13½c per light. 2-8x6-8, four panel doors, neat and strong, $3 00; 8x7, four panels, $3 25. 10x16 12 lt. Blinds, $3 00 per pair. All other goods in proportion. All goods warranted to give satisfaction. apr18-eodtf

Would Never Use Them.

If persons were aware of the injurious character of most Baking Powders now for sale in every town in our country they would never use them. A baking powder to be good and wholesome cannot be made by ignorant persons, who know no more about the chemical combination necessary for such results than a school boy. The only good Baking Powder prepared by a physician, is Dr. Price's Cream. And his True Flavoring Extracts, we have only to say that they are the finest, purest, and best to be found in this or any other country.
aug7—dsat sun-tues-thur&wlw

New Advertisements.

Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
Strayed or stolen—M. Lynch.
For rent—L. J. Glenn & Sons.
Rare chance—G. L. & R. A. Johnson.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
Funeral of Miss Mollie Powell.
Notice in bankruptcy—W. A. Turner.
For guardian—Daniel Pittman.
Exemption—Daniel Pittman.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
For administration—Daniel Pittman.
Cane lost—George Foster.
For sale—J. M. Patton & Co.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
Attorneys at law—McCay & Trippe.
For lease to sell—W. H. Nesbit.
The Elmwood collar.
Administrator's sale—Milo S. Freeman.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
Coal Creek Coal—John F. Edwards.
Would never use them—Dr. Price.
A triumph over humbug.
Price's true flavoring extracts.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
Coal—W. S. Wilson.
Fresh lime—T. T. Wilson.
Analysis of the Catoosa lime.
For rent—John T. Hagan.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
Prices reduced—John A. Doane.
Fruit jars—John T. Hagan.
Do not buy your jelly—J. T. Hagan.
Refrigerators—J. T. Hagan.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
Find work—Atlanta Benevolent Society.
Grand dress ball—E. W. Hewitt.
A card—J. A. Stewart.
Funeral notice of Warren A. Beck.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.

TOWN TOPICS.

—A sixty pound watermelon was received here yesterday.

—Ed. Callaway is getting up an ankle club.

—A long train of colored excursionists came up from Athens yesterday.

—T. L. Langston is state agent here for the celebrated Texas sugar, and is pushing it vigorously.

—The concert and tableaux at Georgia lodge to-night will have new and interesting features.

—The writer received some of the finest "wine sap" peaches from Mrs. J. H. Low, of Long Branch, Henry county, he has seen in some time, yesterday.

—The Sunny South for this week contains a handsome likeness of Senator Wofford. Editha or the Woman Fiend, will be commenced in the next issue.

Y. M. L. A.

The Anniversary on the 19th.

The Anniversary of the Young Men's Library Association, on the 19th, promises to be a brilliant entertainment.

C. W. Hubner, we learn, has consented to read an original poem.

Col. Shorter's address will be a grand effort.

Mrs. Snook and other ladies have promised to sing.

A handsome gold medal, we learn, will be offered for the declaimer among the boy members. The boys desiring to compete appear before a committee appointed by the board, and declaim. The three best are selected and the one of these three making the best speech will get the medal.

Work About the City.

Just now there are quite a number of private houses being built, several of the churches are being worked on, several large business houses are being erected, work is going on on the factory building, at the rolling mill, water works, on the custom house lot, the ice house, several warehouses, and Markham's hotel. For all of which, we must express gratification. It is an evidence that our city is prospering and growing; is an assurance that private and public enterprise has been successful, and aside from these things, now in the dull summer season, it gives employment to many of our mechanics and laboring people. We are always rejoiced to see them prosper among us, for we well aware of what they done for Atlanta. It was the steady arms and tolling labor of stout men that built the various railroads which come to our city. The hand of the mechanic has dotted our streets with houses, and is turning out many things of value from our shops. We trust that during the coming fall their business may increase and that this may bring them the recognition industry merits.

Summer Resort Notes.

—Mr. Otis Jones left yesterday to visit Coweta country.

—Prof. Mallon and family have returned from New Holland Springs.

—Miss L. Parks left Atlanta yesterday for a three weeks trip up to northeast Georgia.

—Judge Barney Hill and family, of Macon, passed through the city yesterday for the Montvale Springs.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gresham left the city yesterday to rusticate a few weeks in the up country.

Hamilton Lodge.

The following officers of Hamilton Lodge Good Templars were installed Thursday night:

Worthy Chief Templar, W. C. Dixon; Worthy Vice-Templar, Miss Kate McDonald; Worthy Secretary, J. H. Akers; Treasurer, R. E. C. Donally; Financial Secretary, J. H. Whitaker; Marshal, W. F. Reeves; Chaplain, J. C. Donnelly; I. G., Miss Mattie Grant; O. G., Benj. Akers.

Strong Law Firm.

By reference to a card in the CONSTITUTION this morning it will be seen that Judges Trippe and McCay have formed a law partnership. This is indeed a powerful firm, and must do a great business. The CONSTITUTION certainly wishes them success. Their career on the bench was an able one.

Now is the time to secure coal. Call on Major J. F. Edwards.

SEE notice lost walking cane.

THE CHILDREN'S DAY.

Eighth Annual Celebration of the Fulton County Sunday School Association.

Oglethorpe Park Redolent with Music.

A Feast of Song and Speech.

Millard Seals Carries Off the Prize for Oratory, and Edgewood Sunday School for Music.

According to announcement the anniversary exercises of the eighth annual celebration of the Fulton county Sunday School Association, came off at Oglethorpe park, yesterday.

A large arbor had been erected in front of the amphitheatre and the platform so constructed that the speakers faced the audience. Fully

THREE THOUSAND PEOPLE

were gathered together at the Park. The State road with commendable enterprise ran its train very regularly, and did good service in bringing the multitude quickly and cheaply.

There are some forty schools connected with the association. The following were the

SCHOOLS REPRESENTED

yesterday:

St. Paul's, Payne's chapel, Loyd street, Second Baptist, First Presbyterian, Third Baptist, Fifth Baptist, First Baptist, First Methodist, Trinity, Third Presbyterian, Central Presbyterian, Central Presbyterian Mission, St. Luke's, Fourth Baptist, Sixth Baptist, Pierce's chapel, Cumberland Presbyterian, McDonough Mission, East Point, Sandy Springs, Antioch, Rock Springs, Bethel Mission, Oakland, Mt. Delight, Mayson, Sharon, Shady Dale, Pace's, Peachtree Mission, Mt. Vernon and Mt. Gilead.

ON THE PLATFORM.

In addition to the officers of the Association, there were on the platform, Hon. M. A. Candler, President of the DeKalb Sunday School Association, and Squire Magiunis, J. W. Kirkpatrick and W. J. Houston, of the same association; Col. J. M. Mobley, of Harris county, and the following Divines: Revs. L. B. Fish, Thomas C. Boykin, W. P. Harrison, J. E. Evans, J. H. Martin, W. A. Dodge, A. L. Hamilton, G. H. McCauley, J. W. P. Fackler, Virgil C. Norcross, W. C. Dunlop, H. J Ellis, W. J. Spears and T. H. Timmons.

THE INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

G. P. Guilford presided at the Estey organ, and fully brought out all the beauties of that splendid instrument.

The exercises were opened with the singing of "Beautiful River" by all the schools. It was grandly sung.

A NOVEL FEATURE.

Rev. J. H. Martin was put down on the programme for reading the Scriptures, but as there was no bible there at first, he read from memory the first and nineteenth psalms very correctly. He believed in the importance of committing the Bible to memory.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. E. Evans in his fervent impressive style.

The schools then united in singing "Jesus, Lover of my Soul" with fine effect.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

The address of congratulation was delivered by Tom H. Jeffries, who recently received the second prize in the Sophomore declamation at Emory college. Calm and self-poised, every sentence came out with clearness and emphasis, and the beauty of the sentiments charmed as much as the grace of the delivery. He is a natural orator.

Education, he said, without religion is a dangerous thing, for it elevates without ennobling. Religion educates the heart, expands the soul, and confers moral virtue. True knowledge is not the possession of science and art, but the knowledge of God. The Sunday school is the portal through which all must pass to this knowledge.

In the Sunday school we are taught to defend the right and protect the weak; to prize that glorious inheritance of immortality and peace eternal.

The Sunday school is the place where the true knowledge of this eternal life is obtained.

This association was formed by a band of christian patriots who met together to make the work a progressive one. At first the association was composed of three schools; six years afterwards there were nine schools. The association was reorganized a year ago, and to day there are forty schools in the association. Religion is hand in hand with learning.

There are 4,000 children in the schools of this association. We need unity of design and action to ensure success. He congratulated the children and parents on the demonstration at Oglethorpe park. Let the Sunday schools continue to teach that Mind is the Majesty of Man, and Virtue his true Nobility. Mr. Jeffries was greeted with long and continuous applause at its close.

READING THE REPORT.

The annual report was read by the first vice-president B. F. Walker. The report shows:

Number of Sunday school scholars	4,000
Number of teachers	500
Average attendance	3,000
Number of volumes in library	5,000
Number of conversions	150
Number of deaths	6

Trinity Sunday school is the largest, having 355 pupils and 26 teachers with an average attendance of 342.

The smallest is Antioch, which was organized in May last.

Payne's chapel has the largest library—735 volumes.

The First Methodist Sunday school made the largest contributions $25.

The Second Baptist had the largest number of conversions—40.

Mt. Gilead was organized in 1833 by Rev. W. J. Parks. The first Sunday school organized in Atlanta was organized in Payne's school house, where the first Methodist church now stands, by Oswald Houston, father of W. J. Houston, in 1849. The First Baptist was organized in 1849.

After singing "Nearer My God to Thee" by all the schools, came the

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Rev. A. T. Spalding having been called off, the annual address was delivered by Rev. Thomas C. Boykin, State Sunday School Evangelist.

He said that there were several lessons to be learned from this gathering to-day.

1. It teaches us that we are beginning to appreciate as we have never before the value of childhood.

Parents now come with their children. They recognize that children have immortal souls, and realize their obligations to look after them. They are our jewels, and we are going to take charge of them.

2. It teaches us that we are beginning to appreciate more than ever before that children may understand the gospel and become subjects of divine grace.

3. It teaches us that we are beginning to appreciate as we have never before the value of God's word and the study of that word. Preaching is not an official act. If so, then faith and salvation are official. Thank God every man and child are their own high priest.

4. It teaches us that we are beginning to magnify and dignify the Sunday school work.

He alluded to his early impressions of ministers on account of their indifference to children. Turning to Rev. J. E. Evans, he said: "Here is one minister I was never afraid of. His smile always welcomed me, and he has unconsciously exercised an uncommon influence upon me, unknown to him until this hour."

We should subsidize the wealth, intellect and power of the church to this cause. He longed for the time to come when all our bankers, congressmen and preachers will be in the Sunday-school army. These gatherings will bring about such a result. That church will be the most prosperous, and that denomination the most powerful, that looks after the children.

He was greeted with continuous applause. His speech was terse, graphic and beautiful.

DINNER.

This was the next thing in order. Baskets were emptied of their varied contents and the multitude proceeded to discuss with zeal and success ham, mutton, chicken, etc. Good appetites seemed to prevail everywhere. A belle who sat close to us eat six slices of tongue, three pieces of chicken, a jar of pickles and finished out on cake.

AFTER DINNER EXERCISES.

The Association re-assembled after dinner, when all the schools united in singing "Around the throne of God in Heaven."

THE PRIZE SPEECHES.

President James offered five dollars in gold to the Sunday school presenting the best speaker.

The committee of judges selected were were Hon. M. A. Candler, Hon. C. Peeples and Rev. J. D. Hammond.

The first speaker was Millard Seals from the Second Baptist. His theme was "Moral Heroes." The enunciation was clear, emphasis and diction faultless, carriage, graceful and self-possessed, and presence remarkably fine for one of his years. If the delivery charmed, the sentiments advanced, enthused, thrilled and delighted.

Arthur Riswald, from Loyd street church made a handsome effort. He is a northern born, but educated here at our public schools. His expressions of gratitude for his warm welcome were chaste, and his prayer for the time to come when all should be one in Christ grand. He was deservedly applauded.

John Crutchfield from the Baptist Orphan's Home, made a terse and eloquent speech, returning thanks to the christians who remember the poor orphan. Little Johnny was applauded, and justly too.

Homer Reed from Oakland school, made a speech replete with gems of wit and wisdom. He possesses many elements of the orator.

SINGING FOR THE PRIZE.

President James offered $5 in gold for the school who sang the best. The judges were Prof. R. M. McIntosh, W. J. Houston, and G. P. Guilford.

The Third Baptist sang from the "Golden Sheaf" two songs, "Mustard Seed" and "Sabbath Chimes." St. Pauls sang from "Pure Gold" "Mansions of Light," "Jubilate Deo" and "Glory to Jesus."

Mt. Delight and Mt. Vernon schools united in singing from the Amaranth "Rejoicing as we go," and "Come and sing." Mt. Gilead sang from the Amaranth "We'll take the narrow way," and from the "Thanksgivings" "Rain on the root" and "Madalin." Shady Dale sang from the Amaranth "Come and sing," and "Am I a soldier of the cross?"

Edgewood sang from "Fresh Laurels" "Jesus lover of my soul."

The First Methodist sang from the Amaranth "Come to the Savior" and "Footsteps of Jesus." In the first song, little Richard Courtney, a second edition of Prof. Courtney, ten years of age, sang the solo, the school joining in the chorus. His voice is clear and distinct and better time and enunciation was never heard. Like his "dad" when he sings he will sing all over.

The First and Third Presbyterian schools united in singing from Royal Diadem "Shall we meet in Heaven" and "Always Cheerful."

Rock Spring sang from the Crow the "Anniversary Jubilee." Most of the school were little girls.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Rev. Virgil C. Norcross, from the Fifth Baptist school, made a brief and effective address od the lever power of the Sunday school to raise the world.

Rev. G. H. McCauley from St. Lukes made an impressive and solid speech

Georgia was the first state to organize a Sunday school. John Wesley organized one at Christ church in Savannah.

The Sunday school is the legitimate fruit of the reformation. It gives a free gospel and an open Bible. Next year he predicted three fold larger attendance. There was one central truth around which all rallied—the God-man. He pledged himself to bring his school up to compete with the largest school in attendance next year.

Hon. M. A. Candler, president of the DeKalb Sunday School Association in response to calls made a characteristic happy effort; in which he elaborated what DeKalb had done for the cause. He poured "hot-shot" into the men for being idle and allowing the women and children to carry on the schools. In this he was warmly seconded by Prof. Courtney who is an emphatic and energetic orator.

Rev. J. E. Evans made a few stirring remarks.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

The officers of the Association were installed by W. G. Whitby, President of the State Sunday-School Convention, who gave them some good advice. Vice-President C. Peeples responded in an eloquent and beautiful strain.

THE PRIZES.

The prize for the best speaking was awarded to the Second Baptist, represented by Millard Seals. Hon. C. Peeples presented it with a few pertinent remarks, complimenting the young orator upon his brilliant effort. This makes the third prize he has won in contests of this kind.

The prize for the best singing was awarded to Edgewood. The presentation was made by Prof. Courtney in a speech brimful of sparkling humor and sense. He endorsed the award as a musician. Rev. H. J. Ellis responded in behalf of Edgewood, in a graceful manner.

Rev. J. H. Martin read the following original poem, entitled—

THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

Beautiful Star of Bethlehem!
Glittering in night's diadem,
Loveliest meteor of the sky,
Fairest orb that shines on high,
Lustrous, glorious, clear and bright,
Beaming with a dazzling light,
Sign and herald to the earth
Of the great Redeemer's birth.

Eastern sages with delight
First beheld the wondrous sight,
Saw this new and radiant star
Gleaming in the depths afar.
They its light with rapture viewed,
They with joy its course pursued,
Till it stood, like a sparkling gem.
Over the Babe of Bethlehem.

Still this star, with lustre bright,
Sheds o'er all the earth its light,
Guiding to the mean abode
Where was born the Son of God.
Fixed forever in the sky,
Mid the brilliant host on high,
Glittering in night's diadem,
Shines the STAR of Bethlehem!

The Third Baptist church chanted the "Lord's Prayer." The benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. E. Evans and the Association adjourned.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Mt. Gilead school by its singing won golden laurels.

St. Paul's sustained her bright laurels, and the Third Baptist evidenced she had lost none of her power.

All the singing was fine yesterday. The affair was a success in every particular.

CITY LOCALS.

The Decisions.

The pamphlet of the Supreme Court Decisions is now ready for delivery. Remember, the price to the regular subscribers of our paper is one dollar, and two dollars to those who are not subscribers.

FOR RENT.—A House with eleven rooms. Apply to John T. Hagan, 94 Whitehall street.

Do not buy your Jelly Tumblers and Fruit Jars until seeing my stock and prices. J. T. Hagan.

IF you want good, fresh, Lime, go to W. S. Grisham's Coal Yard, Alabama street. T. T. Wilson, Agent.

DON'T be bothered with badly fitting collars, but wear the Elmwood. Every one you put on fits right and looks well.

REFRIGERATORS at manufacturers' prices. Come and see them. Ice will be cheap in this market, soon. J. T. Hagan.

FRUIT JARS.—I have an immense stock of the Mason's and Gem Fruit Jars, which I will offer at greatly reduced price. Jno. T. Hagan.

ANALYSIS of the Catoosa Lime by W. J. Land, of Atlanta, shows 90·100 per cent. carbonate of lime. One of the best limes in the world.

COAL.—W. S. Wilson, successor to Edward Parsons, keeps only the best Lump Coal Creek and Montevallo, Ala., Coal. Send in your orders for car load lots now while you buy it CHEAP. Office and yard on Broad and Peachtree.

A GRAND DRESS BALL will be given at CATOOSA SPRINGS on Wednesday night, 11th of August. Everybody is invited to attend. Round trip tickets for the occasion on sale at low rates. E. W. Hewitt.

PRICES REDUCED.—In order to reduce my large assortment of hats, caps, satchels, trunks, canes, umbrellas, and make room for my fall stock, I will, for the next thirty days, sell at twenty-five per cent. less than former prices, and many of my other goods, including all straw goods at cost and below it for cash. John A. Doane, 37 Whitehall street.

THE Home Committee of the Atlanta Benevolent Home, at the Tremont House, Marietta street, in view of the many applicants for relief, who claim that they cannot find work, have decided to make the Home a medium of communication between parties desiring situations in service, and those wishing to procure white servants as cooks, nurses, etc., or seamstresses. Ladies who would like to secure such, can apply to the committee at their regular meeting at the Home, on any Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Order of Circuits.

3. Northern	2	21. Flint	18
4. Atlanta	33	13. Coweta	13
5. Southern	4	14. Rome	16
6. Oconee	1	15. Cherokee	9
7. Albany	18	16. Augusta	19
8. Southwestern	24	17. Middle	9
9. Pataula	13	18. Ocmulgee	14
10. Chattahoochee	43	19. Eastern	22
11. Macon	8	20. Brunswick	4

Proceedings of the Supreme Court.

Wednesday, August 6, 1875.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Argument of No. 4 was resumed and concluded.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

No. 1.—Nall Humphrey vs. Della C. Copeland by her next friend—equity from Hancock. Argued, C. S. & C. W. DuBose for plaintiff in error, Miles W. Lewis, and Orr & Lewis, contra.

No. 2.—James Ruchin vs. J. R. Gause—illegality from Hancock. Argued, J. T. Jordan by brief for plaintiff in error, Geo. E. Pierce, Jr., by Seaborn Reese, contra.

No 3.—Transferred to heel of circuit.

No. 4.—Rocliffus Tilly vs. the state—burglary in night time from Hancock. Geo. F. Pierce, Jr., and Seaborn Reese for plaintiff in error, Sam'l Lumpkin, solicitor general, contra.

On conclusion of opening argument for plaintiff in error by Mr. Reese, in No. 4, the court adjourned till 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

The Commissioner.

MORE ILLICIT DISTILLERS PLACED UNDER BOND.

The trials of the parties recently brought here for illicit distilling were resumed yesterday before Commissioners Smith and Buck. The former tried John Wilkerson, colored, of Franklin county, for illicit distilling. He was required to give bond. Findly for defense.

Also Cinthia Brown, a negro woman, for working in an illicit distillery. The revenue officers came upon her and a white woman working together in a still house in Franklin county. The white woman had a child only six weeks old, and on that account was not arrested. The negro woman was brought here, and after hearing the evidence, the court bound her over.

Commissioner Buck tried Frank Parker, of Murray county, for working in an illicit distillery. He was discharged. Culberson for defense.

Also Absolam Langford for the same offense. Decision reversed. Gartrell for defense.

Deputy Marshal Whitmore arrived here from the neighborhood of Clarke county with four prisoners, who will be tried to-day.

The Magistrates.

THREE THIEVES SENT TO JAIL.

Justice Butt distributed his favors around thickly yesterday, sending no less than three law-breakers to jail.

Abe Harris, colored, plead guilty to stealing a can of oysters from Mr. J. J. McDaniel on the 4th inst. He was committed to jail.

The next was also against Abe, and an accomplice of his named Andrew James. They were charged with stealing three sacks of flour of the value of $3 from Mr. McDaniel, on the 28th of June. The evidence showed the guilt of the negroes beyond any doubt. They were sent up to await the city court.

The next case was against a negro named Peter Taliferro, who was charged by a ginger-bread colored damsel with assault with attempt to rape. The girls name is Jane Greer. The court went into the evidence fully, and found that there was considerable bad conduct, but nothing that savored of a rape. Consequently the court sent Peter to jail in default of a bond of one hundred dollars for the city court.

Yesterday afternoon, the magistrate tried a little lump of darkness about three feet high, named Charley Williams, for stealing a pair of No. 7 brogan shoes. It didn't occur to Charley that the shoes were large enough for a half a dozen pair of his feet, but an innate love of carrying off other people's property overcome him and the shoes went. A little later Charley also went into temporary retirement in the county jail.

A Card.

ATLANTA, GA., August 6th 1875.

Editors Constitution:—The remarks below on the history of 4th of July celebrations in Atlanta will conclude what I have to say on that subject. The series of articles intended for your columns—as the contemplated programme of working up matter for the "Centennial," will be discontinued, and I will at once proceed to the publication of my pamphlet in beautiful small pica of which your well ordered job office can boast. It is with pleasure I can say that encouragement from high sources has induced me to make this change.

A pamphlet of about 40 pages of fine material, and splendidly executed will be forthcoming from the CONSTITUTION job office at an early day. Yours very truly,

J. A. STEWART

THE CENTENNIAL—1875—REMARKS ON THE "FOURTH" CONCLUDED.

The interest manifested by the people in the late ceremonies of the Fourth, the dense living masses of citizens—of all races and colors on the sidewalks and in the streets—mingling with and following the procession to the speaker's stand, was a spectacle which drew forth tears that trickled down and moistened many a withered and time-worn cheek, as hopes were revived for the return of the brighter and purer days of our republic.

A philosophic view of the scenes and incidents presented can readily discover that good impulses, as well as evil, are contagious, and that a move for good, when circumstances are favorable, is communicated to and felt by others, until it permeates the masses and sheds its bright and happy influences abroad in the land.

Mr. Stephens, inspired by the occasion, as the vast concourse of people assembled to manifest their respect and love for the day, made us a great and good speech, which is now history; and from which we can draw lessons of wisdom, to shield us from the renewal of stripes, and to point the way to conciliation and peace

A NOVEL REQUEST.

What a Lady Wrote to the Ordinary.

There is an old saying that there is no telling what a woman will ask for, but until yesterday we never heard of one who wanted to be informed whether she was crazy or not. This one, however, evidently has some misgivings as to her sanity, and accordingly yesterday addressed the following note to the ordinary, which we give verbatim, suppressing only the name:

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
August 6th, 1875.

Judge Pittman.

DEAR SIR:—I wish you to appoint time and place, and have a personal examination of myself, and find out whether or not I am of sound mind. Also, whether competent to act for myself or not.

Then follows directions to address her through the Atlanta post office.

We hope the anxious lady may soon be satisfied; but we are afraid that Judge Pittman can't do it upon exactly this form of application.

Personal Paragraphs.

—James R. Lyle, Esq., of Watkinsville, is at the National.

—We regret to hear of the indisposition of the Hon. B. H. Hill.

—Col. L. N. Trammell, of Dalton, is in the city. He reports good rains above.

—We regret to hear of the illness of Rev. J. H. Harris, pastor of Evan's chapel.

—Mr. T. Allen jr., son of Major Thompson Allen, of Banks county, left the city yesterday for St. Louis, his new home.

—Col. J. J. Hickman left the city last evening for Homer, where he will deliver a temperance address.

—Hon Robert Hester, of Elbert, is in the city. He reports good seasons, and fine crops in his county.

—Mrs. F. F. Coulter, left the city yesterday for New York, via Charleston, on a brief visit to her aged mother in Vermont.

—The many friends of Col. Peterson Thweatt will be gratified to learn that Gov. Smith has appointed him to take charge of the state archives remaining in Milledgeville. No man will bring more fidelity and care to the discharge of that onerous trust than Col. Thweatt.

—The Index and Appeal, of Petersburg, in speaking a notice of Mrs. L. H. Clark, of this city says: She was formerly a resident of Petersburg, and as Miss Ellen Meade, was widely known and admired. She has many relatives and numerous friends now living in the city. Brilliant in conversation and an accomplished vocalist, she is a charming addition to the best society anywhere.

THE funeral services of the late Miss Mollie Powell will be held at St. Philips church at 9 o'clock this morning. Friends and acquaintance are invited.

THE CHATTANOOGA VISITORS.

A Small Delegation, and a Disappointed Crowd.

The Memorial association of this city was in a considerable flutter yesterday, on account of an anticipated visit from the Memorial association of Chattanooga. Correspondence had been going on for a day or two, and the association here, not only expected a large crowd, but made arrangements for rides through the city, and other hospitable treatment. The excursionists were to have arrived on the twelve o'clock, train and accordingly before that hour quite a number of ladies of the association, with the president, and other officers assembled in the Kimball house to greet them. Their disappointment was great when a party of six or seven gentlemen and two or three ladies were ushered into the parlor, as the Chattanooga visitors. Among them, however, we noticed Maj. G. C. Cannon, Mr. Tomlinson Fort, Col. Van Dyke, and other prominent citizens. Maj. Cannon explained that the Chattanooga Memorial association was sick, and couldn't come. The two parties were introduced and spent a few moments talking and hand-shaking, after which they seperated. A representative of the CONSTITUTION tried to procure for publication a few extracts from the speech which would have been made had the Chattanooga crowd been larger, but was unsuccessful.

THE HOP.

The visitors were however tendered a complimentary hop last evening at the Kimball house, by Mr. McGinley the proprietor. A number of Atlanta people were present, and several hours were passed pleasantly in social intercourse and dancing.

THE ORDINARY.

Disposition of the Habeas Corpus Cases.

Judge Pittman yesterday heard three habeas corpus cases.

Wellborn Hill, colored, who was committed to jail by Judge Jesse M. Cook, of Cook's district, for assault and battery, took out a writ to have his bond fixed. Wright and Hill appeared for the petitioner, and the solicitor general for the state. The court ordered that Hill be admitted to bail in the sum of $50.

George Baldwin, white, applied to have the amount of his bond reduced. He was committed to jail by Justice Butt a few days ago for larceny after a trust of a horse and wagon, and in default of a $2,000 bond, after argument the court reduced the bond to $300, which the prisoner gave. Massey and Kinsley for petitioner.

The last case was an application from Butler Ware, colored, to be released from the custody of Lewis Cook, marshal of West End. The facts showed that Butler was in durance in default of his street tax, and wanted to be released without either paying it or working it out. The court commanded him into custody. Wright & Hill for petitioner, A. B. Culverson for Cook.

INDIAN SPRING.

The People there, etc., etc.

INDIAN SPRING, August, 5, 1875.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION:—We have here a tolerably good crowd. Some came and returned early, perhaps to divide the spare time with our new north Georgia watering places. Still we have at the Elder House about a hundred nice, quiet boarders, and a good many at the Collier House. Savannah, Macon, your own Gate City, and almost all portions of Georgia are represented, but as we propose to make our letter short, and notwithstanding we have some of the sweetest young ladies here as any of the springs can boast of, will depart from the usual custom of writers from watering places and mention no names.

We are having delightful weather here now. They have had

SPLENDID RAINS

all through this section, and crops are looking up. The dry spell cut off the corn some, but it is reviving rapidly. Our nights here are really chilly; cover is not only comfortable but is indispensable, and during the day the mercury seldom goes higher than 81. We amuse ourselves here in various ways. We have a splendid ten pin alley, and all other games common to such places. Add by the way, we'll venture to say that

MORE BABIES

than are now at the Elder House can seldom be found together. We have been here now three days, and we don't reckon we have seen all of them. We are going to try to get up a baby show, and want you send—well, the Col. C. will do—down here to be the judge, because the people here and in Forsyth are indignant at a communication from some party here, or who had been here, which outrageously slandered this place, the hotels, ladies and even the very ground from Forsyth to this place, and we must say that we were very greatly surprised at the Telegraph for allowing such stuff to go in their paper, outside of the fact that our papers should be for building up and encouraging our southern watering places, and encouraging our people to spend their money in our own country. And as to his complaints, they were unfounded. It is true the rooms are not furnished as the first-class hotels that have a business at all seasons, and charge $40 and $50 a month for board. They charge here only $25, and we will venture the assertion that as to the fare, it is as good as most places where they charge perhaps double that; and as to the rooms, they are plainly furnished but kept clean and comfortable. We never heard a reasonable person complain of its accommodations, and there is no getting round the fact that this

WATER IS BETTER

than any water in the south for invalids.

But we have gone already beyond our limit. Come and see us. You can come here from Forsyth in one of the best and most comfortable coaches in the south, behind a good and safe team and driver, and in three and a half hours.

I remain truly yours, C.

A Song Off-Handed.

It was their unanimous verdict that the railroad on which he traveled to Atlanta should have been torn up years ago. He was awful slim—didn't have enough meat upon his rickety skeleton to make one link of sausage—and his clothes sat upon him like a couple of meal sacks and a bed-tick fitted upon a saw-horse. He strolled into the saloon where a party of four were taking their beer and cheese.

"Gents, I'd like to play you an air on these reeds and sing you an off-hand song, made upon the spot as I go along!"

Here was a chance for fun, so they told him to start his band.

He adjusted the bunch of cane joints to his India-rubber like lips and blew a preliminary "pilly-willy-we." Then he opened his mouth clear 'round to his ears, and in a voice having the sound of a battered bugle, he began:

"I went into a s'loon
Whar they kept good licker,
Put my head across the bar
An' give a gentle nicker."

"Aw, here, cheese it!" said one of the men.

"Put on the brakes! Stop her!" exclaimed another.

"Pilly-willy-wink, pilly-we, willy-wi!" was the answer, followed by:

"The keeper of that bar
Hunted 'round for a gun,
And the folks standin' round,
Shouted out to me, 'Run!'"

"Drop on it; go hire a hall—rent a whole opera house—lease a hippodrome!" yelled the third man.

"Shut up! Swallow the tail of it! Skip! Don't you bleat again!" cried another, as he laid down across a table.

"Pilly-we, pilly-wi, willy-wo, willy-wun," came the shrill notes in defiant response, and then this:

"I stood firm to my ground,
An' he put the gun back,
But no one in the crowd
Put fodder in my rack!"

"Call out the militia!" faintly came from the man who was crying from a pain in his side.

"Take all I've got! Clean me out and leave me nothing but your shoes, if that will stop you!" pleaded the man who seemed in danger of rupturing a blood vessel.

"Pilly-willy, pilly-willy, willy-pe-po-pi!" cut the air like knife blades, and the song went on:

"They yelled and they beller'd,
An' buzzed me for to stop,
An' then tried to choke me
With a flask of ginger-pop!"

"Oh, for a chunk of coal!" said the red-headed man, as he skirmished around for a stick or brick.

"Lend me a mallet or an ice-pick!" "reak up a beer keg and give us the staves!" begged the first man of the bar-tender.

"Pilly-we-willy, pilly-it-illy, willy-willy-wo!" sounded the reeds, and again it came:

"When I left, 'gin the bar
Was standing them four gents,
Like old liver-pill signs
Nailed upon a board fence."

And after two of the crowd had been bathed with ice-water until they came to, and the others had been coaxed in out of the back yard, they made up a purse for him, on condition that he would leave town for Augusta last night. And as the train rumbled under Broad street bridge, we thought we heard that "Pilly-willy-wink" going along with it.

O'CONNELL.

Centennial of the Great Irish Patriot.

The Exercises at Concordia Hall Last Night.

At an early hour last night a large and brilliant concourse began to assemble in Concordia Hall, on Mitchell street. The occasion was one of unusual interest. The gathering was for the purpose of celebrating the

CENTENNIAL OF O'CONNELL,

the great Irish patriot, who was born August 6th, 1775, and who labored harder to secure her legitimate rights to Ireland than any other person who succeeded him.

THE MEETING

upon this occasion was presided over by our wholesouled and liberal friend, John Stephen, who, upon opening the exercises said:

Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is a pleasure to me to see here to night such a large and respectable audience. It is the more gratifying to see so many of my fair country women, of the ladies of Atlanta, as the presence of ladies in an assemblage is in all cases a guaranty that the object intended to be accomplished, or the occasion which calls a crowd of people together, is laudable and right. The instinct of woman teaches her to patronize what is noble and patriotic. We can, therefore, feel assured that in meeting as we do to-night, to celebrate the centennial of Daniel O'Connell, that we engaged in doing what the good and patriotic of all countries, particularly the people of Georgia, will approve of. Reflecting this to be so, the Irish literary association of Atlanta, of which I have the honor of being president is gratified that they have undertaken the pleasant duty of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth-day of Ireland's most distinguished son, Daniel O'Connell. [Applause.] It is the more gratifying to us to see here, assisting us in this praise-worthy object, the various Irish societies of this city, as well as the many true and distinguished representative Irishmen who we see here with us.

Unfortunately for me, I have not the ability to express my feelings in proper language on an occasion like this. I cannot express my thoughts, but other and abler persons will address you. We hope, however, that the celebration of this occasion by us may be useful as well as pleasant. By its means the old may revive the memories of those past glories of their race, and the young, by studying the character of O'Connell and his colleagues, may train themselves to the eloquence, exalted patriotism and manly earnestness in a just cause. [Applause.]

Thanking you again for your presence here to-night, I will now introduce to you Mr. John J. Lynch, who will deliver an oration on the life and services of Daniel O'Connell.

He was followed by Mr. John J. Lynch, who delivered to the intelligent audience assembled an excellent oration upon the life and services of Daniel O'Connell.

He was followed by Mr. Kennedy, who read an essay upon the "Poets and Poetry" of Ireland, which was listened to with very great interest and roundly applauded.

The next exercise was an oration by Thos. F. Corrigan, upon the life of "Robert Emmett," which was full of true eloquence, honest thought, true criticism and well delivered. Altogether the occasion was one long to be remembered.

JUDGE LOCHRANE

was then called for and responded in one of his happiest efforts of his life, which we can not afford time to transcribe from the notes to-night.

DANCING

was next in order and until the "we sma' hours" the merry twinkling of feet was kept up.

Georgia State Agricultural Society.

The semi-annual convention of the Georgia state agricultural society will be held in Dalton next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The following is announced as the order of business.

Tuesday—Opening address of the president; report (being the fourth) from the experimental farm, Dr. E. M. Pendleton; grape culture and wine manufacture, by John Stark, Esq., of Thomasville.

Wednesday—Address on agricultural education by Gen. Wm. M. Browne; the science of agriculture, by John C. Ragsdale, Esq., resolutions, etc.; closing exercises.

During the sitting of the convention a superb gold medal will be presented to Hon. Mark A. Cooper, father of the Georgia state agricultural society. The medal was voted to Mr. Cooper at the spring convention in Thomasville. It has been made and is now in the hands of Mr. Malcolm Johnson, secretary of the society, and ready for delivery. It is a handsome testimonial to the founder of the society, and one who has been its fast friend at all times and under all circumstances.

SAD DEATH.—We are sorry to learn that Miss Mollie Powell, the young girl who was burnt with kerosene oil, a few days ago, died y

Daily Constitution.

NOT LOST.

The look of sympathy, the gentle word,
Spoke so low that only angels heard;
The secret art of pure self-sacrifice,
Unseen by men, but marked by angels' eyes—
These are not lost.

The sacred music of a tender strain,
Wrung from a poet's heart by grief and pain,
And chanted timidly, with doubt and fear,
To busy crowds who scarcely pause to hear—
These are not lost.

The silent tears that fall at dead of night
Over soiled robes, that once were pure and white;
The prayers that rise like incense from the soul,
Longing for Christ to make it clean and whole—
These are not lost.

The happy dreams that gladdened all our youth,
When dreams had less of self and more of truth;
The childhood's faith, so tranquil and so sweet,
Which sat like Mary at the Master's feet—
These are not lost.

The kindly plans devised for others' good,
So seldom guessed, so little understood;
The quiet, steadfast love that strove to win
Some wanderer from the ways of sin—
These are not lost.

Not lost, O Lord! for, in Thy city bright
Our eyes shall see the past by clearer light,
And things long hidden from our gaze below
Thou wilt reveal, and we shall surely know
These are not lost.

Summary of State News.

ROME.

—Rev. L. R. Gwaltney is improving.

—Col. D. R. Mitchell is suffering from enlargement of the liver.

—Mr. Beck while running a race, was thrown by his horse running over a hog, and broke his shoulder blade in two places. —(Commercial.

COVINGTON.

—A Covington Good Templar took fifteen degrees.

—The distillery of fruit has commenced in this county.

—A negro boy had a fit and fell in the creek. He was rescued by some ladies.

—Charles Kelly, who escaped from the chain gang, is reported to be in Newton county.

—Si Hawkins calls for a board of honor to adjust the differences between himself and McIntosh of the Quitman Reporter.—Enterprise.

SAVANNAH.

—A negro boy robbed the street car of a box containing $7 of street car tickets. The boy with his booty were recaptured.

—A United States detective is looking after cotton claimants.

—The colored congregational church met to try deacon Fleming for drunkenness and broke up in a row.—(News.

TALBOTTON.

—A cat has been in the habit of catching rabbits and bringing them home, when the children would take them and give her the head. Now the cat eats the rabbits in the woods, and brings the head to the children.

—W. E. Mumford has been elected president of the Young Men's Christian association.

—A negro chicken thief was caught in a beaver trap and has been paralyzed ever since. Gorman has applied for a patent.—*Standard.*

MARIETTA.

—The number of rattlesnakes has increased in the county.

—William Page, residing near Hard's store in Dawson caunty, on the 29th ult., was killed by a circular saw. He was carrying off a slab when the saw caught the slab and jerked Mr. Page against the saw which inflicted a wound that killed him instantaneously. The saw struck him between the point of his right shoulder and neck, ripping his body open to the lower part of his breast bone, exposing his lungs, while the quivering flesh was covered with his life's blood. He leaves a wife and two or three children to mourn his untimely and sad taking off.—[Journal.

GRIFFIN.

—In the case of Inman, Swann & Co, suit brought for $21,000 of bonds, issued by the city to the Griffin, Madison & Monticello railroad company., the jury brought in a verdict against the city for the coupons on the bonds, which is the interest that was enforced from being paid by an injunction. The case will go to the supreme court as there is some constitutional questions involved.—[News.

JONESBORO.

—The citizens have petitioned the town council to issue $3,000 bonds for a high school.

—On last Sunday evening as the daughter of Mr. James Travis, residing five miles southwest of Fayetteville, was passing the public road, en route to her brother's in law and but a few hundred yards from her house she was seized by a surly black negro and dragged some distance in the woods. Her cries at once attracted the attention of a neighbor who arrived in time to frustrate the designs of the brute, when he fled.

The intelligence quickly spread through the neighborhood and a pack of hounds was soon on track and the perpetrator was apprehended early that night by a large crowd of respectable citizens.

It is proper to add that the young lady is of one of the most respectable families in Fayette county, and though bruised by the attempt to choke her, she fortunately escaped without serious injury.—[News.

NEWNAN.

—One of Newnan's dry goods clerks is afflicted with the matrimonial fever.

—Marshal Dent has no necessity for wearing a wig. That invigorator did it.

—A young man from Newnan visited the Macedonia singing convention on Sunday last, and fell desperately in love with a beautiful young lady, whom he afterwards learned to his utter amazement, had been married three years. He is engaged too.—[Herald.

GREENSBORO.

—We learn that Mr. William Terrill, an old and highly respected citizen of this county, who has been in a precarious state of health for some months, apparently died on last Friday, and preparations were being made for his interment. After being in a comatose condition for some time, he revived and is still living.

—Col. James Davison, a prominent citizen of our county, had a severe stroke of paralysis on last Saturday. At last accounts, Col. Davison was improving.—[Herald.

UNION POINT.

—We see signs of improvement about the place of Mr. J. B. Knox, although it is one of the handsomest places in the village already, and seems like it could not be made to look better. By-the-way, Mr. Knox is one of the best architects in the country, as the many churches and residences in this and other counties he has built will testify —[Herald.

BREVITIES.

—What are the wild waves saying? They are saying: "Change that baby." —*Milwaukee News.*

—A stray bolt of lightning made a round hole through a Virginia feather bed, thus upsetting an old theory.

—California has a less area of forests in proportion to her farming lands than any other state.

—Mrs. ex-Senator Gwin, formerly well known in Washington society, is spending the season at the White Sulpnur springs.

—Six hundred sheep passed through Missouri valley recently on their way to the Russian settlement near Yankton, Dacota.

—The return of the steamer Faraday to England without putting down the breaks in the direct cable looks rather ominous.

—A wisp-l room fiend, employed at a Saratoga hotel, closed his account with Duncan, Sherman & Co. in time to rave several thousand dollars.

—"Any ting pite you dere?" inquired one Dutchman of an other, while engaged in aagting. "No, notting at all." "Vell," returned the other, "notting pite me, too."

—It is nice enough for you to sit in your easy chair and read that Nilsson is growing fat; but think of poor Rouzeaud rushing off seventeen or eighteen times a day to the corner grocery for pickles.

—There are over 2,700 varieties of apples known by over 1,800 names, 2,200 of pears, 200 of cherries, 150 of plums, 300 of our native grapes, 50 of currants, 80 of raspberries, according to a counting up of somebody.

—A father fearing an earthquake in the region of his home, sent his two boys to a distant friend's until the peril should be over. A few weeks after the father received this letter: "Please take your boys home, and send down the earthquake."

—The largest mirror in the world has just been put into the parlor of one of the Saratoga hotels. Two platform cars were required to transport it. It will be a great convenience to the Milwaukee belles at Saratoga, enabling them, for the first time in their lives, to get a complete view of their feet in a mirror. —[Chicago Times.

—A celestial attended a prayer-meeting in one of the churches the other night and sat directly in front of several small boys. John was observed to suddenly rise and move out, wearing a grave countenance. Somebody at the door asked what was the matter, and elicited the reply: "Too muchee pinchee, heap needle."

—Lawrence Barrett has a beautiful villa perched on the rock at Cohasset, Massachusetts, and is residing there now with his wife and family. Mr. Barrett has three interesting daughters. His near neighbor is Mr. Stuart Robson, who occupies a cottage with his family, and near by is Bret Harte, who has gone to the coast to write a play, in which the general cast shall revolve around the eccentric Robson.

—A boy got his grand father's gun and loaded it, but was afraid to fire; he, however, liked the fun of loading, and so put in another charge, but was still afraid to fire. He kept on charging, but without firing, until he got six charges in the old piece. His grandmother, learning of his temerity, smartly reproved him, and grasping the old continental, discharged it. The result was tremendous, throwing the old lady on her back. She promptly struggled to regain her feet, but the boy cried out, "lie still granny; there are five more charges to go off yet."

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, August 6.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 815 bales; uplands 14½; Orleans 14¾.

Futures opened weak as follows: September 13 29-32a13 31-32; October 13 23-32a13 25-32; November 13 23-32a13 25-32; December 13 25-32a13 13-16; January 13 15-16a14; February 14 5-32a14 7-32.

Flour firm. Wheat nominally 2@3c better. Corn quiet and unchanged. Pork heavy at $21 50. Lard heavy; steam 14. Turpentine firm at 31½a32. Rosin quiet at $1 65a$1 75 for strained. Freights firm.

Money 2. Gold 113⅜. Exchange—long $4 87½; short $4 90⅝. Stocks active and unsettled but strong. State bonds dull and steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 5, noon—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 7¾; middling Orleans 7¾; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales for the week 60,000, including 18,000 for speculation and export; in port 959,000, of which 553,000 are American; receipts 13,000, American 5,000; actual export 13,000; afloat 401,000; American 250,000; cotton to arrive easier.

LIVERPOOL, August 6—1 P. M.—Cotton sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing good ordinary, delivered August 7; do. below low middlings delivered in August 7; do. October or November 7¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 6—3:30 P. M.—Cotton sales to-day include 5,300 bales American.

PARIS, August 6.—Rentes 66f 40c.

SHIPPING NEWS.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, August 6.—Arrived out—Beethoven, Aldebaren, Abraham Lincoln, Detroit, Conway, Minnesota.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

(CORRECTED DAILY.)
CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1875.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—			
Buying	110	Selling	112
SILVER—			
Buying	103	Selling	103
EXCHANGE—			
Buying at	par	Selling	¼ prem
BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	85a88	Atlanta City 8s	82a84
Georgia 7s	95a98	Aug'sta City 8s	81a83
Ga. 7s gold	96a100	Georgia R. R.	90a92
Ga. 8s	100a108	A. & W. P. R. R.	98a100
Atlanta Water	73a75	Savannah City	83a85
Atlanta City 7s	73a75		
STOCKS—			
Ga: R. R.	73a75	A. & W. P. R. R.	65a70
C. R. R.	50a53		

Atlanta Produce Market.

PORK—car load	7¾ gross.
BEEF CATTLE	2a5
EGGS	8a10
BUTTER—	
Country	15a20
POULTRY—	
grown chickens	25a27
spring chickens	10a15
Geese	none
Ducks	15a18
FEATHERS	50a60
BEESWAX	25a28
RAGS	2½a3
DRIED FRUIT—	
Peaches, unpeeled	4
Peaches peeled	none
Apples peeled	none
Apples unpeeled	5a6

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—	
Prime white	$1 05
Yellow and Mixed	$1 03
MEAL	$1 05
GRITS	$6 25
WHEAT	$1 00a1 35
OATS	75
HAY—	
Timothy	$1 50a1 60
Clover	$1 25
Tennessee	$1 35a1 35
PEAS—	
Clay	$1 25a1 50
MOLASSES—	
Barrels	35
Tierces	33
Hhds	32
SYRUPS—	
New York	50a75
New Orleans	75a80
MACKEREL—	
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits	$1 75a$2
No. 2 half bbls $5a5 50; kits	$1 25a1 40
No. 3 bbls $9 50; ½ $4 50a4 75; kts	$1 15
COFFEE—	
Rio	22½a25
Java	36
SUGAR—	
A	11¾
White extra C	11¼
Yellow C	10a10¾
Demerara	10½a11
New Orleans	9¼a10¾
FLOUR—	
Fancy	$7 50a8 50
Extra family	$7 25a7 50
Family	$6 50a7 00
Extra	$6 00
Superfine	$5 50
BACON—	
Clear sides	none
Clear rib sides	14¼
Shoulders	11¼
BULK MEATS—	
Clear sides	none
Clear rib sides	13¾
Long clear sides	13
Shoulders	none
LARD—	
Tierces	16a16¼
Kegs and cans	17a17½
Buckets	17
HAMS—	
Sugar-cured hams	14½a15
Country	none

Tobacco.

CHEWING—	
Common, sound, 11-in new per lb.	55a60
Common, sound, 11-in old per lb.	57a65
Medium, 11-in old	65a85

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AUGUST, 1875.

We have received, and are now opening, a large and new stock of Boots, Shoes, and Trunks.

FOR FALL TRADE.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED, AND GOODS WITH OUR BRAND WARRANTED.

D. F. FLEMING & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in and Manufacturers of
Boots, Shoes and Trunks,
No. 2 HAYNE STREET, Corner of Church Street,
aug5—d2mo CHARLESTON, S. C.

PLANING MILLS.

COOK, GUNBY & CO.
(GEO. W. D. COOK. WM. F. GUNBY. F. S. STEWART.)
CONTRACTORS FOR BUILDING,
And Proprietors
Atlanta Steam Planing Mills.

PREMIUM FOR WHITE PINE WORK AT GEORGIA STATE FAIR, 1874.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

WHITE PINE & HARD WOOD DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
Newels, Balusters, Hand Rails, Brackets, &c., &c.
No. 33 Foundry Street, on Western and Atlanta Railroad.

ATLANTA, - - - GEORGIA.

BLINDS of all kinds made to order ON SHORT NOTICE. [mar25-2tiljan1875

READING NOTICES.

A Triumph over Humbug.

The constant gain in popularity of the national remedy and preventive, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the rapid decline of the fermented and nauseous rubbish feebly bolstered up by a false temperance cry, exemplifies a grand triumph of genuine merit over rampant humbug, at which honest folks rejoice. And well they may; for each accession of popularity to a remedy which cures and prevents intermittent and remittent fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, urinary troubles, uterine weakness and general debility, widens the field of its beneficient operations and is a direct gain to humanity, while every falling off in public favor of a pernicious compound, powerless for good but powerful for evil, is a blessing quite as unmistakable, but for a reason very different. Let humbug for once hide its diminished head. Would it were always as unsuccessful as in the present instance. aug6—deod&wlw

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

THE STANDARD
Also, Miles' Alarm Cash Drawer.
Coffee and Drug Mills, Letter Presses, &c
PRINCIPAL SCALE WAREHOUSES,
Fairbanks & Co., 311 Broadway, N. Y
FAIRBANKS & CO., 166 Baltimore street Baltimore, Md.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 53 Camp street, New Orleans.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 93 Main street, Buffalo, New York.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 328, Broadway, Albany, New York.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 403 St. Paul's street Montreal.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 34 King William St., London, Eng.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., 2 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.' 111 Lake street, Chicago.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 139 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 182 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 48 Wood Pittsburgh.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 5th Dealer Main street, Louisville.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 209 and 304 Washington Avenue, St. Louis.
FAIRBANKS & HUTCHINSON, San Francisco, California.
For sale by leading Hardware Dealers.
july7—deod&w3mo

LADD'S ALKALINE FERTILIZER. TRADE MARK. ATLANTA GEORGIA.

None Genuine except this Brand is on the barrel. A. C. LADD, Agent,
oct18—d1f No. Broad St., Atlanta

Coal! Coal!

Coal Creek, Montevallo, Jefferson Mines.

ALL OF THE BEST VARIETIES,
Wholesale and Retail.

THE undersigned are now putting in a large stock of all grades of Coal, which they will offer to the public at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES until September 15th. After that time rates will advance.

We have facilities surpassed by none, and being a new firm, we ask a trial at the hands of the public.

Our yard is on the corner of Forsyth and Railroad streets. Give us a call.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO MANUFACTURERS. SMITH & THOMAS.
june15—deod2m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LARGEST SCHOOL.

Dr. Ward's Seminary for Young Ladies, Nashville, Tenn., is the largest in the South and fifth in the United States. Send for new catalogue. Fall Session September 2d.

THE BROWN COTTON GIN CO.,

NEW LONDON, CONN.,
Manufacturers of *Cotton Gins, Cotton Gin Feeders, Condensers* and *Cotton Gin Materials* of *every description. Our Gins* have been in use *fifteen years*, and have an established reputation for *simplicity, light-running, durability*, and for *quality* and *quantity* of lint produced. *Our feeder* is easily attached by any hand of ordinary intelligence. They are the *simplest* and *cheapest Feeder* in the market and feed with *more regularity* than is possible by hand, *increasing the cut turn* and giving a *cleaner* and *better sample*. At all Fairs where exhibited and by Planters having them in use, they have been accorded the highest encomiums. *Our Condensers* are *well made, durable* and *simple in construction*, and to which is required of them rapidly and well. *No additional power* is required to drive the Feeder and Condenser, and no Gin House is complete without them. We are prepared to warrant, to any reasonable extent, perfect satisfaction to every purchaser. Circulars, prices and full information furnished, address the above, or apply to G. T. & A. F. HART, Atlanta, Ga.

MILD, HEALTHY, CLIMATE
FRESH, RICH LANDS.
STABLE AND BENEFICENT GOVERNMENT.
Homes, Farms, &c.,
CHEAPER THAN ANYWHERE.
For circular of full information, address, S. J. MATTHEWS, Monticello, Ark.

Southern Female College,
LaGRANGE, GA.
THE Thirty-fourth Annual Session opens the 25th of August, with the old corps of eight thorough teachers.
TEN PREMIUMS for excellence in Music, Painting and Drawing were awarded pupils of this college at Georgia State Fair within the last four years.
Board, with washing, lights and fuel, per term, $55. Tuition $60. For catalogues address I. F. COX, President.

Alberton's Sedgement Screw
COTTON PRESS.
Unrivalled for simplicity, speed, convenience and durability. Makes a 550 lb. bale with one horse and only 18 rounds. Screw, 10 inches diameter and 10 feet long. For circular with description, testimonials and names of agents in the South, address J. M. ALBERTON, New London, Connecticut.

N. F. Burnham's TURBINE
WATER WHEEL
WAS SELECTED, 4 years ago, and put to WORK in the PATENT OFFICE, Washington, D. C., and has PROVED to be the BEST. 19 sizes made. PRICES LOWER than any other first-class wheel. Pamphlet free.
N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS
are the BEST MADE; the TOUCH ELASTIC, and a FINE SINGING TONE, POWERFUL, PURE and EVEN.
WATERS' Concerto ORGANS
cannot be EXCELLED in TONE or BEAUTY; they DEFY COMPETION. The CONCERTO STOP is a FINE IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE.
PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for CASH DURING THIS MONTH. MONTHLY INSTALMENTS received. PIANOS and ORGANS TO LET, and RENT-MONEY ALLOWED IF PURCHASED. SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS at GREAT BARGAINS AGENTS WANTED. A LIBERAL DISCOUNT to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481, BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Box 3,567.

$50 TO $10,000
Has been invested in Stock Privileges & paid
900 PER CENT. PROFIT.
"How to Do It," a Book on Wall street sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers. 2 Wall street, New York.

DOUBLE YOUR TRADE.
Druggists, Grocers and Dealers! PURE CHINA AND JAPAN TEAS in sealed packages. SCREW TOP CANS boxes or half chests—GROWERS' PRICES. Send for circular. THE WELLS TEA COMPANY, 201 Fulton St, New York, P. O. Box 4560.

THE WEEKLY SUN, 8 pages, 56 broad columns, from now to New Years, post-paid, 60 cents. Address THE SUN, New York.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to male or female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, etc. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's. Philadelphia.

Wyeham Institute,
BERGEN POINT, N. J., for Young Ladies and Misses, will commence on Sept. 15, 1875. Located in a beautiful and healthy neighborhood, only eight miles from New York, on the Central R. R. of New Jersey. For circulars, apply to Mrs. W. Townsend Ford, Principal. References—Rev. Geo. Z. Gray and Rev. H. W. F. Jones, Bergen Point, Solon Humphreys, of E. D. Morgan & Co.; Samuel Brown, President Bowery Savings Bank; A. B. Warner, Iron Merchant, New York city.

University of Virginia,
Opens October 1; continues through nine months. It is organized in schools on the elective system, with full courses in Classics, Literature, Science (with practice in Chemical and Physical Laboratories,) in Law, Medicine, Engineering, Teaching and Agriculture. Apply for Catalogues to JAMES F. HARRIS, Chairman, P. O. University of Virginia, Albermarl Co., Va.
july23—d&w4w-r-c

Portland Cement.
ASBO, Roman, Keene's and Parian, for walks, cisterns, foundations, stables, cellars, bridges, reservoirs, &c. Remit six cents postage for practical treatise on cements. S. L. MERCHANT & CO., 76 South St., New York. [july13-deod3m

A FORTUNE FOR 8
Wyoming Monthly
LOTTERY.
Legalized by Authority of an act of the Legislature
Tickets $8 each. Six for $35. One Chance in every A
Fifth Extraordinary Drawing.

Cash Prize of	$100.00
Cash Prize of	50.00
Cash Prize of	25.00
Cash Prize of	20.00

1,625 Cash Prizes amounting to $360.
[illegible] Tickets are guaranteed every one of them to be drawn. Tickets by mail promptly forwarded. The drawings will be conducted by [illegible] Tickets every 30 Days. Circulars sent free. Send for particulars to
A. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyom'g
P. S.—Laramie City is on the Union Pacific Railroad [illegible]

INVALIDS'
Water-Cure Infirmary,
Junction Forsyth and Peachtree Sts.,
ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.
THIS MODEL HEALTH INSTITUTION has been in successful operation for several months past, for the cure of CHRONIC DISEASES, such as DYSPEPSIA, LIVER DISEASES, ENLARGEMENT OF THE SPLEEN, various SKIN DISEASES, ULCERS, SORE LEGS, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE HEART, NEURALGIA, and all diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM generally. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. (Ladies suffering from Uterine Diseases, Displacements, Pain in the Back and Head, etc.) Chills and Fevers, and persons debilitated or depressed from any cause whatever. Our treatment embraces all the hygienic agents—pure air, light, temperate, exercises, rest, sleep, clothing, electricity, wholesome food, cold and warm water bathing, and all the various water appliances.
AMPLE ACCOMMODATIONS provided for all who desire to avail themselves of this treatment. An Experienced Lady Assistant will be in attendance to assist in waiting on ladies. Charges Reasonable. For further information address F. W. ABBOTT, M. D., Atlanta Ga. [aug3—d1m

THE LANIER HOUSE, Macon, Georgia, B. Dub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. june6—dtf

A RARE CHANCE
For an Investment.
WE offer for sale about 420 acres of good land, three miles from Jonesborough, one half mile from Morrow's station and seventeen miles from Atlanta—Central railroad running through it, about the centre. All in the woods except about 75 acres about 25 acres bottom land on it, also some common wood buildings. Woods commence on each side of railroad. The land is also on the public wagon road from Jonesborough to Atlanta. The wood will over pay for clearing and improving. If not sold very soon we will commence improving it ourselves. Mr. R. H. Elliott who joins land will give any information as to boundaries, etc. G. L. & R. A. JOHNSON, Newnan, Ga. aug1—d2tawlin

NEW AGRICULTURAL
STEAM ENGINES
FOR 1875.
More effective, and more compact, and more readily adapted to the various agricultural uses than any other in the market. Practical improvements accumulated from twenty years' manufacturing experience, with reputation maintained and success established.
Send for Circulars descriptive, and containing testimonials concerning our Portable Stationary and Agricultural Steam Engines
WOOD, TABER & MORSE,
Eaton, Madison county, New York.
aug3—d&w2m

THE MOST PERFECT MADE.

LEMON SUGAR, ETC.
ONE THIRD IS SAVED
in quantity by their perfect purity and great strength; the only kinds made by a practical Chemist and Physician, with scientific care to insure uniformity, healthfulness, delicacy and freedom from all injurious substances. They are far superior to the common adulterated kinds. Obtain the genuine. Observe our Trade Marks as above, "Cream" Baking Powder, "Hand and Cornucopia." Buy the Baking Powder only in cans securely labelled. Many have been deceived in loose or bulk Powder sold as Dr. Price's.
Manufactured only by
STEELE & PRICE,
Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati
may8—d1tuthur-sat&sun&wly

DR. RICE,
No. 37 Court Place,
Louisville, Kentucky.
A REGULARLY Educated and legally qualified Physician and the most successful as his practice will prove. Cures all forms of Private, Chronic and Sexual Diseases, Spermatorrhœa and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or sexual excesses in maturer years or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., rendering marriage unhappy or improper, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Syphilis positively and entirely eradicated from the system. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Piles and other Private Diseases quickly cured. Patients treated by mail or express. Consultation free and invited, charges reasonable, and correspondence strictly confidential. A PRIVATE COUNSELLOR of 160 pages sent to any address (securely sealed) for thirty cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. [aug5-d&w

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

LAWYERS.

COLLECTION OFFICE—JOSEPH H. SMITH, Attorney at Law. No. 19 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. All kinds of claims collected in the city or elsewhere, at reasonable rates. Full and complete reports made at the earliest moment.
july29—d1m

DANIELS, PRINTUP, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rome, Georgia. Will practice in the United States and Superior Courts of the State. may2, 1875—dly

LOCHRANE & MILLEDGE, ATTORneys at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the practice of law, in all its branches, in the several Courts of this State. Office, corner Cryor and Decatur streets, opposite Kimball House. Office hours, from 9 to 1, and 2:30 to 5:30. O. A. LOCHRANE, may9-d1f JNO. MILLEDGE.

MATT. H. SANDWICH, ATTORNEY at Law. Thomaston, Georgia. Commercial collections. Practices in the Courts of Georgia. May 8, 1875—dly

WM. B. GUERRY. DUPONT GUERRY.
GUERRY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT Law and Solicitors in Equity, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Sumter, Schley, Macon, Dooley, Lee, Terrell, Webster and Marion counties; in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah.
dec15, '74—d1yr

L. T. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor. Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia.
mar10,'75—d12m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—dly

HENRY L. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY at Law, Cumming, Forsyth county, Georgia. Will practice in all the Courts of the Blue Ridge Circuit, except Cobb. Special attention given to looking after Wild Lands and to the collection of claims.
apr11, 1875—d12m

DUNCAN H. BURTS, ATTORNEY AT Law, Columbus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States at Savannah.
mar10,'75—d6m

T. J. LUMPKIN, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rising Fawn, Georgia. Will practice in the counties of Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade and Walker. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Refers, by permission, to Larkin Payne, Rising Fawn, Ga.; Rev. S. Cross, Rising Fawn, Ga.; A. D. Ditman, New York City, N. Y.; W. P. Rathburn, President First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

WM. A. TIGNER, ATTORNEY AT Law, Jonesboro, Georgia. Office in D'Vaughn's building, up-stairs. Will practice in the counties of Clayton, Henry and Fayette. jan16, '75—dly

W. S. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
June 5, 1875—d12m

B. M. TURNER. A. A. MURPHEY.
TURNER & MURPHEY, ATTORNEYS at Law, Barnesville, Georgia. Refer to the Barnesville Savings Bank; Powell & Murpheys; Stafford, Bialock & Co.; W. R. Murphey & Co., Barnesville, Ga.; and Farley, Powell & Co., Savannah, Georgia.
jan18, '75—dly

J. A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. oct15,'75-dly

J. A. HUNT, ATTORNEY AT Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court and in the United States District Courts at Atlanta. aug19, '74—dly

ROBERT B. TRIPPE, ATTORNEY AT Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office (with Abda Johnson) in Court House. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him, in any locality of Northern Georgia, whether contiguous to or distant from the railroad. sep25, 1874—dly

J. L. JANES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Dawson, Georgia. Will practice in the Pataula and Albany Circuits. Elsewhere by special contract. Refer to Col. E. Y. Clarke, Hon. O. A. Lochrane, Hon. E. W. Warren. apr4, '57—d6m

BENJ. W. BARROW. HENRY W. BARROW.
BARROW & BARROW, LAWYERS, Milledgeville, Georgia. Will practice the Courts of Middle Georgia, and attend regularly the courts of Hancock, Washington, Wilkinson and Putnam.
January 1, 1875—dlyr

H. P. LUMPKIN, ATTORNEY AT Law, LaFayette, Walker county, Georgia. Will pay prompt attention to the collection of claims and all business entrusted to his care in the several Courts for the counties of Walker, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon and Whitfield. Refers, by permission, to W. A. Hemphill & Co., Proprietors Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.; John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. C. D. McCutchen, Judge Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit, Dalton; Ga., Hon. J. W. H. Underwood, Judge Superior Court, Rome Circuit, Rome, Georgia.
mar26, 1875—d6m

ATLANTA HOUSES.

A. J. DELBRIDGE,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Puts up work with a guarantee of fitting and giving satisfaction,
No. 6 JAMES' BANK BLOCK,
WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, GA
Work forwarded to any place by Express, or as may be desired. may11—d

JEWELERS.

WILLIAM BOLLMAN, DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc., Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 9 Whitehall street, near Railroad Crossing, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing done in good style and warranted.
may18—

DENTISTS.

DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No. 50 North Broad, junction of Luckie and Peachtree streets, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jan 11-tf

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7-dtf

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street. Atlanta, Ga.

DR. W. T. PARK'S
— PAINLESS —
OPIUM and MORPHINE
ANTIDOTE,
PERMANENTLY CURES THE OPIUM HABIT,
For less money than any other.

Dr. Park, having twenty-five years experience, and an established reputation throughout the South for his successful treatment of all desperate CHRONIC Diseases in both sexes, Nervous Irritability, Exhaustion, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Female Obstructions, and diseases caused from intemperance and other excesses, etc., etc., has discovered and produced within the last six months a perfect and painless cure for the Opium Habit, and with his superior skill over that of any other vender of a cure for the Opium Habit, and with his superior skill in removing the causes of the Habit, his cures must be more speedy and permanent than that of any Opium Antidote vendor. He has demonstrated beyond a doubt in the last few months, upon a number of patients, the efficiency of his Antidote, and will guarantee its efficiency or no pay, when directions are followed, which are simple and not difficult or painful to follow.

To those who wish to try his Antidote before ordering a full supply! A test bottle of it will be forwarded by express to any address for two dollars in advance, the patient sending full statement of the case, present and past state of health, and PARTICULARLY the exact quantity of Gum Opium, Morphine, Laudanum, or Elixir of Gum Opium used per 24 hours, and how long used, and how the same is used or taken, and a full months supply will be forwarded for $5 in advance, the balance, if any, collected on delivery by Express.

He also has a Whiskey Antidote at $5 per pint bottle, which is unexcelled by anything of the kind. Forward money by Express, Postoffice Order or Registered letter. Questions, with blanks for answers, Price Lists, and other papers sent to any one on application. Address

W. T. PARK, M. D.,
Principal and Physician, of the Park Medical Institute and Dispensary, P. O. Box 158, Atlanta, Ga. july25—dtf

HARDWARE AND CARRIAGE MATERIAL.

HARDWARE
Wholesale and Retail.
M'NAUGHT & SCRUTCHIN,
86 and 88 WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA
IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Etc.,
LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK IN THE SOUTH,
CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS' WOOD WORK,
AXLES, BOXES, THIMBLE-SKEINS, Etc.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE
HORSE AND MULE SHOES OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF DUPONT'S CELEBRATED
RIFLE AND BLASTING POWDER
oct18-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grapes! Grapes!
MR. NORCROSS has opened his Grape Depot on Peachtree street, next to THE NATIONAL HOTEL.
Boxes free to those why wish to ship to friends at a distance. july28—d3t

DEUTSCHES GASCHANS,
von
WILLIAM BENDER,
No. 50 Hunter Street,
ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.
I HEREBY inform the public that I have again opened a Boarding House at my old stand, and that the best fare, airy and clean rooms, good beds and ample accommodations, will be furnished to boarders and travelers at the very cheapest possible rates.
My Bar is always supplied with excellent Beer and the best of Wines, and the